

## London Tells IRA of Possible Gains if Truce Continues

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The British government sought to win an extension of a cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army by holding out the prospect of the release of more political prisoners and a drastic reduction of the British Army's role in Northern Ireland.

In a statement in the House of Commons, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for the province, stopped short of any specific commitment between now and midnight Thursday, when the cease-fire is scheduled to end. He argued, however, that the Provisional wing of the IRA had more to gain than to lose by a "genuine and sustained end of violence."

The IRA, which on Dec. 22 called a halt to its campaign of violence, met in Dublin to consider its response. It has extended the cease-fire once before, after Mr. Rees announced that 20 of the nearly 600 prisoners held in detention without trial would be released and 50 more would be allowed home on a three-day parole.

This time, Mr. Rees offered nothing concrete. Instead, he promised a host of concessions if peace continued and violence came to a "permanent end."

It was a carefully worded statement, shaped to keep the IRA interested and the Protestants calm. It reflected his dilemma—how to avoid provoking a Protestant reaction with too many concessions to the IRA while persuading the Provisionals to continue the truce.

Mr. Rees said that "none of us is in this business to sell the Protestants down the river." He stressed that London was concerned about the "fears in both communities."

For the IRA and the Roman Catholics, he stressed that there were many benefits in a continuing peace. He said there could be a reduction in army patrols in Catholic areas and a progressive release of those now held in detention without trial.

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ANGOLA TALKS—Portuguese and Angolan leaders at yesterday's talks concerning Angolan independence. From left: foreground, Antonio Santos, Portuguese Minister for Overseas Coordination; Agostinho Neto, MPLA president; Ernesto Antunes, Portuguese Minister Without Portfolio; Holden Roberto, FNLA president; Mario Soares, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Jonas Savimbi, president of Unita.

## Transition to Independence

### Accord on Angola Reported Ready

By Henry Giniger

ALVOR, Portugal, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The Portuguese government and the three major liberation movements of Angola were reported today to have reached virtually complete agreement on independence for Portugal's biggest and richest colonial possession.

According to Portuguese officials, the conference that began in this southern seaside resort on Friday is likely to end tomorrow with the signing of a detailed document ceding sovereignty to the African territory, probably in mid-November.

A spokesman for the centrist group called Unita said tonight that the agreement would provide for elections to a constituent assembly before independence.

The assembly would elect a president to whom sovereignty would be turned over. During the transitional period, a Portuguese high commissioner would be assisted by a presidential council whose chairmanship would rotate among the three rebel groups.

The start of an Angolan national army would be made on an initial contribution of 6,000 to 8,000 men from each rebel group with an overall matching contribution from the Portuguese Army.

The provisional government would be carefully balanced among the three groups with Portuguese ministers representing the white Portuguese in Angola.

Those military forces remaining under the control of each group would be progressively integrated into the army, according to how well those forces agreed to integrated had been able to work together.

Distractions From Lisbon

The conference spent most of today putting the accord into final form but were distracted to some extent by mounting political tension within Portugal that threatened to bring down the government.

The Portuguese delegation had one eye on the proceedings here and another on Lisbon, where Communist-dominated unions brought thousands of their members into the streets to demonstrate in favor of a proposed law establishing one large federation of labor.

Today was the first time that the Syrian radio broadcast live the arrival of a head of state. Not even former President Richard Nixon received such coverage on his June, 1974, visit.

Government sources said talks tonight between King Faisal and Mr. Assad centered on Middle East developments, Saudi aid to Syria and closer diplomatic and military cooperation between the two countries.

Syrian officials disclosed yesterday that Saudi Arabia has already given Syria its contribution to a \$2.5-billion war chest set up for the confrontation states by Arab oil-producing nations at an Arab summit conference in Rabat last October.

The officials did not disclose the size of the Saudi contribution.

Government sources said Mr. Assad was expected to raise the possibility of additional Saudi aid.

## Ford Will Ask Congress For Permanent Tax Cut

### Would Aid Low-Income Americans

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—President Ford, who has tonight proposed a one-shot, \$13-billion tax cut for individuals, intends to ask Congress for a permanent \$16.5-billion annual cut in individual income taxes that would heavily favor low-income groups, the White House said today.

The new tax-reduction proposal, disclosed by Press Secretary Ron Nessen, is expected to go far in meeting congressional reservations about Mr. Ford's \$13-billion tax-cut plan, which leading Democrats said did not adequately focus on low-income citizens.

Mr. Nessen said the permanent tax reduction would be in addition to the proposed 13-per-cent cash rebate applying to taxes on 1974 income alone.

He said the President would intend the tax cuts on post-1974 income to continue in effect for as long as his proposed higher tariffs and excises on crude oil were collected, and the plans for those levies to go on indefinitely. They are aimed at permanently reducing American consumption of imported oil.

Cuts for Corporations

Besides the individual tax cuts, Mr. Nessen said, the President will seek a drop in the maximum income-tax rate on corporations from 48 per cent to 42 per cent, to stimulate business investment. That cut would cost the Treasury an estimated \$6 billion a year in revenue.

The new disclosures of the President's economic program, to be spelled out in greater detail in the State of the Union message to Congress tomorrow, were made as the heavily Democratic 94th Congress convened, with the ailing economy the focus of attention.

Mr. Ford's proposal last night won cautious assent today from key Democrats, who are pushing their own economic plan to cure the nation's ills.

Most agreed that Congress would enact a substantial tax cut, as both the President and the Democratic majority wish, and probably within three months, as a shot in the arm to counter the recession. But leading Democrats stressed that they wanted the tax cut to go to lower and middle-income persons.

The President's major new energy conservation program, involving a new tariff on imported oil, will substantially boost the cost of gasoline and other fuels, and there was some congressional unhappiness expressed at that.

The tax cut would mean rebates to individual taxpayers of up to \$1,000 on their 1974-tax payments. The increase in fuel costs would be returned to consumers in the form of a further \$30-billion cut in taxes. These cuts would remain in effect indefinitely.

Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said both Congress and the President are "striving for the same thing—to provide more money for people, more jobs, and to conserve energy."

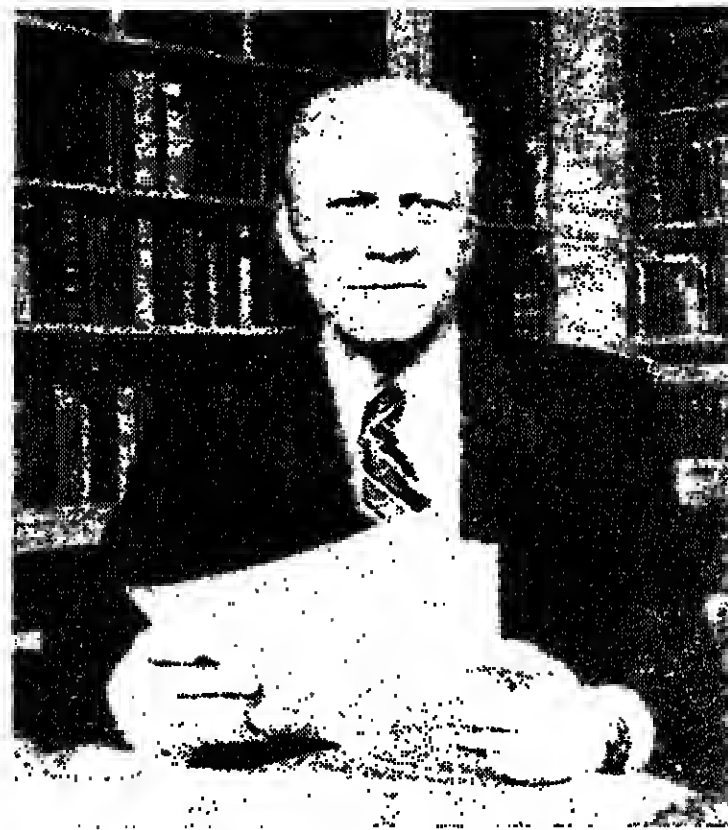
"All that's needed now is to put the country's interest first and work together," he said.

Senate GOP whip Robert Griffin said the President's proposal was "a good start" but that it was "not enough" to get the economy back on track.

Die Bräde of Johannesburg said yesterday: "Rhodesia promised that there would be no preconditions to negotiations about a new constitution that can end the terror."

This undertaking has not been honored. Rhodesia is now setting preconditions by rejecting the majority government."

It said Mr. Smith's government would be well advised to stand by its word and not allow its "totally government-controlled" radio to make "provocative" broadcasts.



President Ford shown after his speech to the nation on Monday. No photos were allowed during the address.

## As Moscow Deploys MIRVs

### U.S., Russia to Resume Talks On Arms Curbs Through 1985

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union will resume bilateral talks in Geneva at the end of this month, with "the objective of working out, this year, a new agreement limiting new offensive arms through Dec. 31, 1985," the White House announced today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the resumption of talks, set for Jan. 21, was made possible by the accord reached last November in Vladivostok between President Ford and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

The news of the resumption of talks, also announced in Moscow, came at almost the same time that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger told newsmen that the Soviet Union had begun its long-expected deployment of multiple independently targeted warhead missiles (MIRVs).

The defense secretary said, "We have confirmed evidence of the deployment of the SS-13, the largest of the new generation" of Soviet missiles.

Such missiles were permitted under the previous agreement growing out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The United States began deploying MIRVs five years ago.

No Cause for Change

Mr. Schlesinger emphasized that the Soviet deployment would not be cause for any change in American policy. He added that the primary question was not when the missiles were deployed, a move which had been anticipated for some time, but rather "the pace and ultimate extent of the deployment."

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Saudi Arabian King Faisal (left) and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus.

## To Visit Jordan, Egypt, Too

### Faisal, in Syria, Sees Assad, Reportedly on Military Ties

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, making his first visit to Syria as a monarch, met with President Hafez al-Assad today in talks aimed at coordinating military efforts against Israel, government sources said.

King Faisal told Mr. Assad in an arrival statement that he hoped "God will give our brothers in Syria all support and victory and will eliminate their enemies."

Mr. Assad replied that King Faisal's four-day visit would "strengthen our ability to struggle against Zionism and will enable us to increase solidarity in order to accomplish victory over our enemies and to regain conquered rights."

Damascus is King Faisal's first stop on a three-nation tour of the Arab "confrontation states" in the struggle against Israel. He will leave for Jordan on Friday and is scheduled to meet Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the city of Aswan on Sunday.

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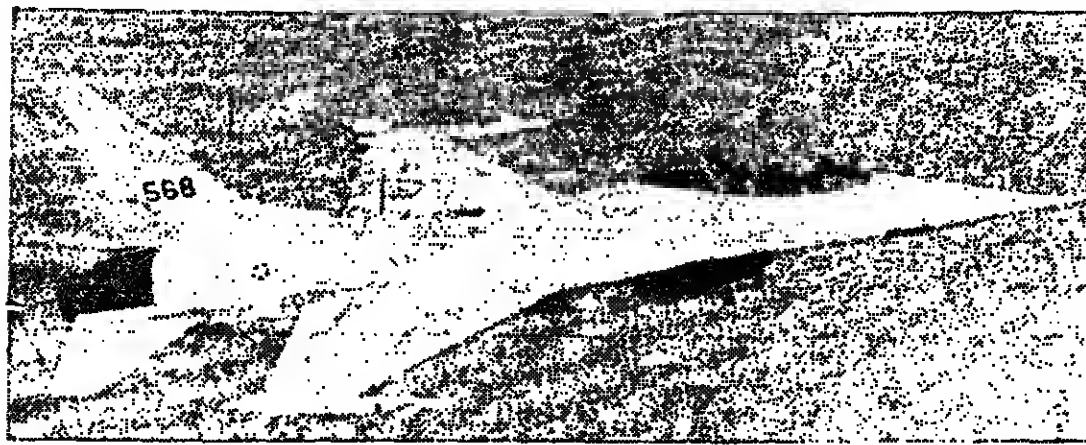
## Whitlam in Moscow or Official Visit

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam arrived in Moscow today on an official visit and was greeted at the airport by Soviet premier Alexei Kosygin, Tass reported.

Mr. Whitlam said he expected that scientific and cultural cooperation agreements between the Soviet Union and Australia would be signed during his visit, the news agency said.

He added that he hoped there would be further development of economic relations between the two countries, the agency added.





The YF-16, chosen by the Pentagon to be the Air Force's new lightweight fighter.

### To Standardize Equipment

## High-Level U.S. Team Urges 4 NATO Nations to Buy YF-16

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP)—A high-level team of Pentagon and State Department experts today urged four NATO countries to buy the same lightweight fighter plane that the United States has selected for its Air Force, the General Dynamics YF-16.

An American delegation, led by Deputy Air Force Secretary Frank Schriener, met military experts from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway who

are shopping for 350 planes to replace their aging U.S.-built F-104 Starfighters. A Belgian Defense Ministry spokesman said that he did not believe the American decision to buy the YF-16 would immediately swing the balance one way or the other.

The Pentagon ended a nearly three-year competition yesterday with the announcement that the 1,500-mph YF-16 had been chosen over the Northrop YF-17 for full-scale development as the Air Force's lightweight fighter.

Some of the military experts dealing with the evaluation of the rival warplanes are known to prefer buying a twin-engine aircraft. The YF-16 is single-engine, while its two major competitors—the French Mirage F-1 and the Northrop jet—have two power plants.

Secretary of the Air Force John McLucas said in Washington that the YF-16 showed, in the course of six months of intensive flight testing, that it is superior to the YF-17 at supersonic speeds in such key characteristics as agility, acceleration and endurance.

He also said that the YF-16 would be about 8 percent cheaper than the YF-17, in part because it would use an engine now in production. Defense ministers and experts of the four NATO countries have been courted for months by both the Pentagon and the French Defense Ministry.

Mr. McLucas said late last night that a final proposal has not yet been made to the NATO countries but that the European decision is expected within 90 days.

### Air Force Price

Mr. McLucas indicated that the Europeans could expect to pay about the same price as the U.S. Air Force for the new fighter.

The Air Force price, counting research and development costs, works out to about \$6.7 million a plane, he said. If the price were based on "fly-away" cost, without research and development, it would come to about \$4.6 million.

Mr. McLucas said, "We think that our costs will be very competitive" with those of the French Mirage F-1. The price of the Mirage has been estimated at \$5.5 million.

However, the Air Force secretary said that he suspects that "cost will not be the main factor" adding that the U.S. offer to "co-produce" the planes in Europe will play an important part in the final decision of the NATO group.

## F-14s Grounded As 2d Crashes Off Enterprise

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—All of the Navy's new F-14 Tomcat jet fighters were grounded today after a second crash involving the \$14-million planes, the Navy announced.

The two crew members, as with the first F-14 lost, apparently escaped serious injury in the latest crash, which occurred earlier today in the Indian Ocean, a Navy spokesman said. Both F-14s lost were flying from the carrier Enterprise.

The spokesman here said all routine training and test flights of the Tomcats were suspended but commanders could "conduct missions as required" in an emergency. He said most of the Navy's 113 swing-wing F-14s are stationed in San Diego. He declined to estimate how long the grounding of the planes might last.

The crash today was the second of a Tomcat in 12 days and the third of a jet fighter from the Enterprise in that period. The pilot of the third fighter, which was an EA-4B Prowler, was killed in the crash.

### Sixth Fleet Carrier Visits Turkish Port

IZMIR, Turkey, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier Saratoga, the first U.S. Navy ship in four years to enter a Turkish port, arrived today for a five-day visit. Extensive security precautions were in force.

The Sixth Fleet stopped calling at Turkish ports in 1971, following a wave of anti-American demonstrations in Turkey. The Saratoga is scheduled to sail from Izmir on Saturday.

## Red Shelling Is Said to Kill 26 Refugees

### Mekong Boats Run A 15-Mile Gauntlet

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 14 (AP)—Communist-led rebels shelled a Mekong River convoy loaded with refugees from besieged Neak Luong, killing 26 persons and wounding 42, Cambodian Navy sources reported today.

The convoy was carrying more than 200 civilians, most of them women and children. It ran through a 15-mile corridor of fire. All the casualties were in one boat, which was hit by five 75-mm shells.

The fighting in South Vietnam also claimed civilian casualties. Seven civilians were killed and two wounded, the Saigon command reported, when an ox cart hit a mine east of Saigon.

It also said North Vietnamese forces attacked a 66-truck South Vietnamese convoy in the Central Highlands, but said government troops repelled them.

A government military official said fighting in South Vietnam has now reached "what is believed to be the highest intensity since the cease-fire nearly two years ago."

### 1,600 Flee

Saigon officials reported more than 1,600 South Vietnamese troops and civilians have escaped from fallen Phuoc Binh to the government-held province of Quang Duc in the last week. When Phuoc Binh fell, a week ago, the government reported that there were 10,000 soldiers and 26,000 civilians in the city.

Rao Hanh, meanwhile, responded to U.S. charges of grave violations of the Vietnam cease-fire by saying, "Washington grossly misrepresented the cause of the present tension in South Vietnam. It declared: 'The United States and its henchmen must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts.'"

"O.R." the last two years, the United States has consistently, seriously and systematically violated the peace accord," the broadcast said. "Facts show that the United States has stepped up its military involvement and interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs and given a green light to [South Vietnamese President Nguyen van] Thieu's cease-fire violations."

There was a brief discussion about whether the EEC should subsidize the import of a further 300,000 tons of sugar to meet shortages in Britain and Italy. No agreement was achieved on this, pending clarification of the West German attitude, which will be defined in a Bonn Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

British sources indicated, however, that if there is no agreement when the agriculture ministers next meet, Britain will try to make a unilateral deal with Australia for a long-term supply of sugar at a price level lower than the one currently being offered by African and Caribbean suppliers.

Partnership Talks Lämp BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Negotiations for partnership between the Common Market and 46 developing countries founded in apparent confusion today. Officials from each side confessed that they were unclear about the positions of their own group as well as that of their counterparts.

"It is like throwing 55 coins in the air and hoping they will land the right side up," an official commented. The Viet Cong communiqué added, "The United States has committed acts of open intervention in South Vietnam. It does not cease to send vessels of the Seventh Fleet, notably the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, Enterprise and Midway to land illegal activities off South Vietnam."

Waldheim Concerned UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed his "gravest concern" today at "the increased scale of the fighting in recent weeks" in Indochina.

In a statement opening his first news conference this year, he said: "It is essential for all parties involved to abide by the terms of the Paris agreement and to make progress toward the required political settlement of this lengthy and tragic war."

In response to a question, he said he was still studying "very carefully" a U.S. note he received last night asking that he appeal to Hanoi and the Viet Cong "to stop the fighting and to work out a peaceful settlement in line with the Paris agreement."

Jordan sees some chance for a new disengagement step to be negotiated between Egypt and Israel, to be followed by negotiations for a similar but not simultaneous step in the Golan Heights between Syria and Israel. After that, officials here are pessimistic that anything can be done for several years.

"Time is running out," King Hussein said. "Unless progress is continued, the mood will be far worse than the one that existed before the October war."

Israel Doubts Big-2 Role TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Israel said today that the superpowers are unable to prevent another war in the Middle East because Egypt and Syria have more tanks and planes than any Western nation except the United States.

In answer to questions from a visiting Italian delegation, Information Minister Aharon Yariv said Cairo and Damascus have 1,000 planes and 4,500 tanks at their disposal for another round of fighting.

"And therefore," Mr. Yariv said, "the superpowers are at present in no position to prevent an outbreak of war in the region."

Meanwhile, an army spokesman here denied Beirut press reports that Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas engaged in heavy fighting in southeastern Lebanon last night. The Beirut reports said the fighting was the heaviest in the region since the October 1973 war and was centered around the village of Chonba.



MISSION COMPLETED—South Vietnamese pilot leaving his F-5 jet fighter-bomber to ground crewmen following recent air strike against Viet Cong targets north of Saigon.

### Third Day of Shelling

## Israeli Artillery Pounds Area 20 Arabs in Lebanon Near the Frontier

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Israeli guns today rained artillery fire on two southeastern Lebanese villages, already battered by repeated Israeli attacks. Villagers in the region turned out to demonstrate against the Israeli ground and air attacks, which have turned farms into wasteland, newsmen said.

Israeli heavy artillery lobbed shells around the villages of Kfar Chouba and Kfar Hamad, near the Golan Heights. The shelling appeared aimed at disrupting road traffic.

In the main town of Marjayoun, villagers demonstrated against the three days of Israeli attacks. Newsmen said that the demon-

strators, mainly residents of Kfar Chouba and students from Marjayoun, called for greater Arab support to defend Lebanon against further "Israeli aggression."

Police dispersed the crowd by firing shots in the air when demonstrators tried to occupy the Marjayoun town hall, newsmen said.

In the melee that followed, 12 persons were injured slightly by flying glass splinters and rocks. None of them was hospitalized.

The renewed Israeli artillery fire followed yesterday's fierce battle between invading Israeli commandos and Palestinian guerrillas.

Near Israeli Border

The fighting flared around Kfar Chouba, which is a mile from the Israeli border. A Palestinian spokesman said guerrilla forces joined Lebanese Army units in "meeting the large enemy force and inflicting heavy casualties on them."

A Lebanese Defense Ministry statement said the Israelis destroyed five houses in Kfar Chouba and others in neighboring villages.

Following the attack, a group calling itself the Young Croatian Army told a New York radio station that the bazooka shells actually were aimed at the Yugoslav plane. They said the attack was part of their plan "to continue to fight the Tito government" and that they have "decided to turn to more violent measures to make their point."

Police here discounted the Croatian claim and concentrated their investigation in Arab circles. Police spokesmen said bazookas found in a car abandoned by the attackers were like those seized by Italian police following an attack two years ago against an El Al plane in Rome.

Most of the Arabs rounded up this morning were released, but three were kept for additional questioning. Police said most of the 50 were Jordanian or Iraqi students known for their pro-Palestinian activities.

Eyewitnesses yesterday saw two men described as tall and in their 30s fire the two shots and then escape in the car that was found later. The government today increased security forces at Orly airport to prevent similar incidents.

Drug Overdose Is Seen in Death Of Playboy Aide

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—The executive assistant to Playboy magazine publisher Hugh Hefner was found dead yesterday of what authorities termed an apparent overdose of drugs.

Gobbie Arstein, 34, whose body was found in a hotel room, was convicted recently on federal charges of conspiring with two men to distribute cocaine.

She had received a 15-year prison sentence, pending a 90-day psychiatric examination, while appealing the conviction. Miss Arstein had returned to work for Mr. Hefner.

The police said they did not know whether the apparent overdose that took Miss Arstein's life was accidental. They said she checked into the Maryland Hotel Saturday under another name. Her body was discovered by a hotel employee.

Five Albanians Jailed For Plot in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Five Yugoslavs of Albanian origin today received jail terms ranging from three to nine years for plotting against President Tito's regime in an effort to restore the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo to Albanian rule, the national news agency Tanjug said.

All five, it said, were found guilty of irredentism, trying to overthrow the constitutional order and maligning Yugoslavia and its foreign policy in order to arouse nationalist feelings among the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia.

Bonn Resumes Chile Aid

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP)—West Germany announced today the lifting of the suspension of development loans for Chile, imposed after the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende. The Ministry of Economic Cooperation said 214 million deutsche marks (\$68 million) is involved.

### French Quiz

## 20 Arabs in Orly Only Attack

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Police today rounded up 20 Arabs for questioning about the bazooka attack at Orly Airport yesterday, and said they ruled out the possibility that the assault was the work of Croatian dissidents.

Two men, whom the police are seeking, fired two shells in the direction of an El Al airliner leaving Orly for New York yesterday. The shells missed the El Al plane, but one of them crashed, without exploding, through a DC-9 of Yugoslav Airlines.

The plane was preparing to take off for Zagreb. The other hit an airport building. Three persons were injured slightly.

Following the attack, a group calling itself the Young Croatian Army told a New York radio station that the bazooka shells actually were aimed at the Yugoslav plane. They said the attack was part of their plan "to continue to fight the Tito government" and that they have "decided to turn to more violent measures to make their point."

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U.S., Russian Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Schlesinger, in secret testimony given to Congress in September but made public today, explained the rationale behind a change in the American strategic nuclear policy announced last January, which seemed to commit the United States to work toward a limited "first-strike" capability vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

First-strike capability implies the power to destroy the ability of the enemy to retaliate by knocking out missile sites, command centers and other command and control facilities without wiping out his population or manufacturing capacity.

6 Million Dead

At a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 11, Mr. Schlesinger said that the Soviet Union had the capability to strike at only U.S. strategic forces with a limited nuclear attack that would kill fewer than 6 million Americans and would leave the manufacturing capability of the United States largely untouched.

He said that the change in the targeting of U.S. missiles to take out Soviet military targets would give the United States the ability to respond to a limited Soviet attack with a limited attack of its own, rather than immediately escalating nuclear war to the level of total devastation.

The defense secretary said that in such an attack there could be as little as five minutes' advance warning.

However, while land-based missiles and strategic bomber fields could be wiped out by either side, missile submarines would still be capable of counterattacking in force, making a true first-strike capability unachievable by either side at present.

The Russians have not yet attained the necessary missile accuracy for a first strike capability. In his press conference today, Mr. Schlesinger said that the United States would have to see whether the new missiles were deployed on a large scale and whether the Russians could achieve great accuracy with them.

3 Top Police Officers Slain in Indian State

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (AP)—Three senior police officials of the eastern Mizoram state, bordering Burma, were shot and killed yesterday in the capital city of Aizawl by two rebels posing as police officials, the Indian government radio said.

It said the assailants drove in a jeep to the police headquarters, entered the room where the officials were in conference, shot them and fled. The rebel groups have been demanding independence for their state.

## Group of Ten Accord Seen On Oil Loans

### IMF Panel to Accept Both U.S., EEC Bids

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Leading industrial countries were expected to reach agreement today on the central issue at the International Monetary Fund conference here—how to recycle surplus revenues of oil-producing countries to oil importing nations.

Informal sources said finance ministers of the Group of Ten, a panel of major industrial countries, probably would accept a recycling plan incorporating proposals put forward by the United States and the European Economic Community.

The recycling plan now emerging, the sources said, will include the proposal put forward by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a \$25-billion "safety fund," set up by the main industrial countries to recycle, through loans, surplus oil revenue of countries having difficulty paying for their oil imports.

This borrowing facility, to supplement an oil-revenue tax facility within the International Monetary Fund favored by EEC countries.

Smaller Role

To meet U.S. objections, oil-exporting countries are to play a smaller part than in the IMF plan. Kissinger said. At least some of the money possibly as much as one-quarter is to be provided from existing IMF resources.

It was not clear exactly what was the expectation for the size of the IMF fund. But Kissinger said the EEC plan, which would provide terms of about \$14 billion.

The main opposition to Kissinger's plan came from West Germans, who, with a trade surplus, would have a "big share of the bill."

But the sources said West German objections seemed to be faded as a result of talks between Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg over last weekend.

The Group of Ten's members are the United States, Japan, Sweden and most of the EC countries.

## Accord Seen On Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

leftist groups. Some high officials were said to oppose the law, the ground that it violated the principle of a pluralist democracy which is supposed to be a "united forces" goal for the country.

But these officers, who believed to include President Francisco de Costa Gomes, were not prepared to push their viewpoint in light of the mobilization of public opinion by the Communists.

One high official said that Socialists and Popular Democrats had blundered in bringing debate over the labor law in the public domain, instead trying to work out a compromise privately.

The appeal to public opinion through statements in the press was backed by the better organized Communists, who labor forces to their side more effectively than their rivals.

Woman Survives Six-Day Ordeal, 500-Foot Slide

VENTURA, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—A 46-year-old woman whose car had fallen down a 150-foot cliff was found alive today after a six-day ordeal, and which a passerby refused to admit help because "he didn't want to get involved."

California Highway Patrol officials said that Barbara Willis was driving along California Highway 99 on the fringe of Los Padres National Forest last Monday when her car slid off the road and down Wheeler Gorge.

The car came to rest on a roof. When Miss Willis got out of the car she fell 350 feet to the bottom of the gorge. The next four days she called for help. Finally, a man walking a dog heard her calls and went part way down the gorge.

"But the man said, in effect that anyone who drove that far deserved anything he got," said a police officer said.

Then three youngsters did some target practice. Spill heard Miss Willis' cries and rescued her from the gorge. Miss Willis was admitted to a hospital and listed in stable condition with a knee injury. She is without feeling "temperature."

Wilson, Callaghan Set Visit to Soviet Union

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will visit the Soviet Union next month, Mr. Wilson's office announced today.

This will be the first visit by the Soviet Union by a prime minister since Mr. Wilson's January 1969, visit there.

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# Coup of cord Oil Carefully Rehearsed Panel to Speech Before Going on TV

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—President Ford ever rehearsed carefully for an address to the nation than Gerald Ford did last night's talk from the White House.

Knowing that he was "betting" on one throw of the dice as his chief speechwriter, Hartmann, said, Mr. Ford through five run-throughs of television cameras before he facing the citizens.

A tape of each rehearsal was a back for the President his aides and resulted in improving the delivery about 10 percent, Mr. Hartmann said.

Hartmann gave that as the reason for Mr. Ford's final through, and accompanied it the fervent prayer that "he it as well tonight as he it in practice."

A rehearsal preparation for Mr. Ford's presidency apparently without precedent as his predecessors—reflected feeling among White House aides that this was what one called a "make-or-buy" for the President.

A leadership capacity—parity in economic affairs—has been viewed with increasing admiration by millions of Americans, according to the polls. The President's Congress was threatened to preempt the initiative putting forward its own economic program first.

That situation, Mr. Ford had hard on both the subject and delivery of his speech, separation of the speech by shortly after November's election, in which the Democrats led landslide gains. President Ford's aides began soliciting questions from every cabinet member, many members of Congress, some governors, and a number of private citizens.

Economic heavyweights since the focus was on the money, the major policy questions came from the administration's economic heavyweights—William Simon, Alexander Haig, Arthur Burns, James Callaghan, Roy Ash and William French.

Mr. Hartmann directs White House political and speech writing operations. By the time that got back from vacation and to the process, the draft had been written in 72 double-spaced typewritten pages.

## Classes Are Resumed At Boston High School

BOSTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Classes resumed without incident at Hyde Park High School today after heavy police guard following a day of fighting between black pupils and white pupils resulted in 13 arrests.

An aide in the headmaster's office said the school was "very quiet." No incidents were reported either at four schools in the South Boston high-school complex where about 500 police have been on duty since classes resumed last Wednesday.

## Ford's Plan Is a Radical Shift from His Thinking in August

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—President Ford, under enormous political pressure to act decisively to restore the nation's economic health, has turned sharply away from the policies he enacted after taking the oath of office just five months ago.

Reviewing his State of the Union message in a nationally televised speech last night, the President called for a substantial cut to stimulate the economy, which is entrenched in a prolonged and deepening slump. He also called for a tax cut on domestic and foreign oil.

These measures bear little resemblance to the policy proposals advanced by Mr. Ford before he took office. He had called for a "quick-fix" tax cut, a massive increase in public works, and a sharp increase in defense spending.

But as he said in his address, he is not giving up his ideological battle against the growth of federal spending, even though he has been forced to prime the pump to end the long slide of the economy.

He called for a one-year moratorium on new federal spending programs, and for a 5-per-cent limit on federal pay increases and Social Security payment raises.

In effect, Mr. Ford conceded that he had lost a major battle but declared that he intends to go on fighting the war against the growth of the federal spending juggernaut.



CHAIRPERSON—Margaret Bush Wilson, new head of the NAACP, with Executive Director Ray Wilkins.

## NAACP Picks Black Woman As Chairman—First in Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Margaret Wilson was elected yesterday as the first black woman to be chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I assume they elected me because I'm competent and professional," the St. Louis lawyer said at a news conference. "My sex and my race are accidents of my birth. I take them for granted."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, appeared at the news conference with Mrs. Wilson. He said she defeated three male candidates in the election at a closed session of the board.

"It was not a close vote," Mr. Wilkins said. "It finally became practically unanimous."

A 55-year-old divorcee with a 24-year-old son in Harvard Law School, Mrs. Wilson said she hopes to attract more young members to the NAACP.

"We need a million members," she said. Mr. Wilkins reported that membership grew by 26,000 to 440,000 last year, with a gross income of \$1.7 million. He said expenses exceeded income by \$323,000.

Mrs. Wilson said the goals of the NAACP are still the same as when it was founded 65 years ago—to eliminate racial discrimination.

"I must focus now, she said, on 'institutional racism.' She defined that as 'those subtle things that keep people out of artificial reasons.'"

She became the NAACP's second woman chairman. Mary White Ovington, a white woman who was a founder of the society, served as acting chairman and then chairman from 1917 to 1932.

## Ford Plans to Ask Congress To Make Tax Cut Permanent

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said he was worried about what increased oil taxes would do to electric rates in places like Hawaii, where oil is used to generate power.

On taxes, Speaker Carl Albert predicted that the House would pass a tax cut by March 1 but underscored his feeling that it should be aimed only at those in the lower and middle-income brackets.

"There will be a difference about whether there will be an income ceiling on taxpayers who will be eligible for the tax cut," he told newsmen.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the leading Democratic candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, echoed this view, saying, "There will be a tax cut . . . but it will not be the tax cut that he (Mr. Ford) has in mind, because it does not take care of the middle and low-income groups."

Rep. Albert, who spelled out the House Democratic majority's own economic program earlier yesterday, expressed reservations about the President's proposal for an increased investment tax credit for business. He also said Congress would enact legislation to channel money into the depressed housing market—a subject Mr. Ford did not discuss.

**Health Program**

The Oklahoma Democrat, moreover, demurred from Mr. Ford's insistence on new federal spending programs. He promised that Congress would pass a national health program, overriding a presidential veto if necessary.

But while there were congressional reservations expressed about the President's program, there was enthusiasm from top executives in the dump-plug industry in the dump-plug industry. They were especially pleased at the proposed five-year moratorium on new emission-control standards, which they asserted would have adversely affected the industry's economic health.

"The President's program sounds good to me," said Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co. "It is aimed at the main problem areas—recession, inflation, energy and unemployment—and if it is put into effect promptly, it should begin to put us out of our present difficulties."

Meanwhile, the White House estimated today that each American family will pay about \$350 more yearly for fuel under the President's program. This would include a 10-cents-a-gallon boost in the price of gasoline.

**Windfall-Profit Tax**

The spokesman also said that Mr. Ford is seeking as part of his program to raise \$30 billion in new revenues by a "windfall profits" tax on oil companies. Through this tax the government would recapture every dollar the industry might make from some of the increases in fees, plus \$3 billion out of existing profits.

The President, he said, also will:

- Propose a \$2-per-barrel excise tax for both domestic and imported crude oil and products. When such legislation is passed, Mr. Ford would reduce the excise tax, which is supposed to go up to \$3 for crude oil.
- Propose an excise tax on natural gas of 37 cents a cubic foot, equivalent to \$2 a barrel.
- Lift controls on U.S. crude oil prices, now held at \$5.25 a barrel.

In announcing his proposed oil tariff, Mr. Ford said he was invoking emergency powers to impose the levy.

In his televised speech last night, Mr. Ford announced he would use his presidential authority to impose a \$3-a-barrel tariff on imported oil, an action some experts said would translate into the 10-cents-a-gallon increase in gasoline prices.

Calling for a one-year moratorium on new federal spending programs, the President also said he will insist on a 5-per-cent limit on federal pay increases in 1975 as well as on federal retirement-pay increases and Social Security increases.

Conceding that the economic "going is rough" and "may get rougher," Mr. Ford nevertheless declared that "we are not on the brink of another Great Depression."

He reported "some progress" in the battle against inflation and declared that the emphasis now must be shifted from fighting inflation to fighting recession.

The fight will result in a budget deficit of \$20 billion to \$30 billion in fiscal years 1975 and 1976, he predicted. But unless the government takes action to stimulate the economy and avoid a deeper recession, tax losses could mean that the deficits could be even higher, he said.

All of his program, except the increase in import fees on foreign oil, requires approval from the Democratic-controlled Congress.

## U.S. Won't Bill Nixon for His Flight Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—White House officials said yesterday that former President Richard Nixon will not be charged for any part of his flight home to San Clemente, Calif., on the day he gave up the presidency.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen was quoted Friday as saying Mr. Nixon would be charged \$8,440 for half the journey aboard the presidential jetliner, Air Force One, because his resignation took effect as he was passing "a point near Jefferson City, Mo."

Officials denied yesterday that there was any plan to charge Mr. Nixon and said President Ford has instead directed the Defense Department, which operates the aircraft, to pick up all the costs of the flight.

## Internal Security Committee Democrats Vote to Abolish House Communist-Probe Unit

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Democratic congressmen voted yesterday to abolish the House Internal Security Committee, which for 49 years has been a spearhead of anti-Communist investigations in Capitol Hill.

With hardly a dissenting voice, members of the House Democratic Caucus voted to transfer to the House Judiciary Committee some of the functions and staff of the Internal Security Committee together with its files, collected when it was called the House Un-American Activities Committee, on the allegedly subversive activity of more than 750,000 Americans.

Congressional liberals had sought for several decades to kill the committee, which was created in 1950 as the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Propaganda. Over the years, the committee became the sounding board for such vengeful anti-Communist crusaders as former President Richard Nixon, Martin Dies and Parnell Thomas.

Committee interest hit its peak in the late 1940s, during the confrontation between Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, and the late Whittaker Chambers, who had confessed to having been a courier for a Communist spy ring.

Hiss later was convicted of perjury and served 30 months in prison.

The 1948-49 Hiss investigation, in which Mr. Nixon played a major role by using his position as a committee member to champion Mr. Chambers's cause, served to bring the then obscure California congressman to national attention.

Final action on the proposal to abolish the panel is to come Thursday in a vote by the whole House. Yesterday's action made it seem certain that the committee would be voted out of existence.

Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, probably would halt further investigations into subversive activities.

"This is a moment in history," said Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., a Jesuit priest who has led the campaign to kill the committee. A member of both the Judiciary and Internal Security Committees, Rep. Drinan specifically had sought a seat on the security panel to work to put it out of business.

**Attempts Failed**

For years, House liberals had been thwarted in attempts to cut off financing for the committee. An attempt last year to transfer the functions to the Judiciary Committee was defeated by a vote of 246 to 164.

But yesterday, those members seeking abolishment had the backing of most of the 75 new Democratic representatives, elected in November.

Rep. James Symington, D-Mo., said after the vote in the Democratic Caucus that the number of freshman congressmen "and their attitudes toward change" had had an obvious impact on the outcome.

A resolution to abolish the Internal Security Committee was first introduced yesterday by Rep. Drinan, then withdrawn when the chairman of the committee, Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., proposed one with similar wording. The differences were minor, mainly concerning the transfer of staff aides from the Internal Security Committee to the Judiciary Committee.

Although the work of the Internal Security Committee—the name was changed five years ago from Un-American Activities Committee—had dwindled in recent years, along with the attention it drew, it had a 1974 budget of \$725,000 and a staff of 39.

The committee over the years also had looked into the work of such rightist groups as the German-American Bund, the Ku Klux Klan and, lately, radical groups such as the Symbionese Liberation Army.

In recent years, fewer and fewer Democrats have been willing to sit on the committee. Rep. Ichord presently is the only Democratic member, leading Rep. Symington to comment that he is "the captain of a ship without a crew."



Edward Levi



William Coleman Jr.

## Ford Discloses His Choices To Succeed Saxbe, Brinegar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—President Ford made a long-expected announcement today that he is nominating Edward Levi, president of the University of Chicago, to succeed William Saxbe as attorney general.

He also formally announced his intention to nominate William Coleman Jr., a black attorney from Philadelphia, to succeed Claude Brinegar as secretary of transportation.

Mr. Levi, 63, has been president of the University of Chicago since 1968 and has been associated with the institution since 1936.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Levi "has no known political affiliation," although some have described him as a Democrat.

Mr. Coleman is a Republican. His nomination is expected to raise questions about his ties to Pan American World Airways.

The Transportation Department has been working with the financially ailing airline to keep it solvent. Mr. Coleman is a member of the airline's board.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Coleman, a former president of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund, would become the second black cabinet officer in U.S. history. Robert Weaver was the first, serving as secretary of housing and urban development under President Lyndon Johnson from 1966 to 1968.

Mr. Coleman, 54, has little background in transportation other than his tie to Pan American. He has served as a part-time official or consultant in four previous administrations. A 1948 graduate of Harvard Law School, he was a law clerk to the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

## Oil Firms Snub Pentagon Deals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Sixty-eight oil firms, including most of the industry's giants, have refused to sign contracts with the Pentagon unless relieved of the legal requirement to disclose their costs, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has asserted.

The Federal Energy Administration issued a directive last week ordering all oil suppliers to enter into written contracts with the Department of Defense and to obey the laws requiring disclosure of costs and compliance with uniform accounting standards. Sen. Proxmire disclosed.

Sen. Proxmire asked the Justice Department to "take whatever legal steps are necessary to require the oil industry to deliver needed fuel supplies to the Department of Defense."

## Elli Home for Talks

CATRO, Jan. 14 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts has been recalled to Washington for consultations, embassy officials said today.

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## Ford on the Economy

President Ford's early conviction that inflation was the prime foe of the American economy has been substantially altered. The timing of his economic "fireside chat" to the people Monday evening—in advance of his formal report to Congress on the state of the nation—was, doubtless, chiefly affected by the Democratic congressional assertion of its own general intentions that afternoon. But its substance was encouraging. The President has abandoned his former dependence on rhetoric and negativism in meeting America's economic problems and is producing a program of action, directed toward meeting the recession.

Such a new direction is undoubtedly necessary, not only in the practical sense of combating a condition in which, as Mr. Ford put it, "the going is rough and it may get rougher." There is also the matter of public pressures, reflected in the decline of the President's popular support, as shown by opinion polls, and the political pressures implicit in the evident determination of the Democrats to take the bit in their teeth unless there is more decisive guidance from the presidential hands on the reins.

That the latter could be an additional item of confusion in a confused situation is clear enough. As Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., in attacking the lack of presidential leadership, put it very bluntly, 535 members of Congress cannot lead the nation—that requires "one man, one voice." And the Democrats' own program indicates that Congress, alone,

would be strong on spending, weak on ways to pay for it.

This does not mean that Mr. Ford's proposals for tax rebates, accompanied by increased import fees on foreign crude oil and eventual grants to those afflicted by unemployment will, or should, be accepted by Congress without question or amendment. The effect of the measures can only be guessed at: the kind of "three-front campaign" the President hopes to wage against inflation, recession and energy dependence is new to governments and economists alike, and the crystal ball of economic prophecy is clouded indeed.

But the President has tried to distribute his forces to meet each of the areas of the campaign, and there is wide agreement that some kind of tax cut or rebate is the best method of shooting adrenalin into the economy now. Where the difficulty lies will be in directing the impact of that needle in a manner that will not only relieve the poorest groups, but stimulate capital investment as well—to say nothing of finding acceptable ways of paying for government expenditures.

The President, then, has certainly not necessarily given the final answer to the American economic problem, nor is it likely that his State of the Union message will do so. But he has shown a degree of initiative that has thus far been lacking in his economic pronouncements, and he has, at least, produced the elements of a program that can be argued over, rationally, rather than merely dismissed out of hand.

## U.S. Intelligence Agencies

"It is the [Senate] majority leader's view and my view that there is a need to examine in depth to what extent, if any, covert activities are required by the United States. There is a need to understand not only the requirements of the United States for these activities, but what systems or procedures or oversight and accountability are required to assure that constitutional guarantees and processes are not abused in the future, as they have on occasion been in the past. . . .

"The history of the past 25 years has shown that the creations authorized by the National Security Act have severely strained our constitutional system. As a consequence, there is clearly a requirement to revise the basic authorities for our intelligence agencies. But to what extent and in what ways, neither Sen. Mansfield nor I can assert at this time. Nor do we believe that anyone is in an informed position to do so."

—From a statement by Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., urging creation of a select Senate committee to study government intelligence activities.

According to Sen. Mathias, in the 28 years since the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency there have been more than 200 separate resolutions and legislative proposals urging the reform one way or another of the agency itself. And the amount of reform that has been achieved by this ad hoc approach has been almost nonexistent. Now the reformers are having another go; fresh resolutions are being prepared and several different congressional committee hearings are under way on various aspects of the latest crisis in CIA's affairs. We think Sen. Mansfield and Mathias, and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., have a better idea. The two senators are supporting a resolution to set up a select Senate committee, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, to study not just CIA but all domestic and foreign intelligence activities of the U.S. government. It would review the past, report on the present and make some proposals for the future. Mr. Harrington would establish a new House select committee on intelligence, which would also take a broad view of the intelligence problem, while addressing itself to the particular allegations which have recently been made against the CIA.

The point of all this, as we understand it, is by no means to preempt or postpone an

urgent examination of the ways in which the CIA appears to have gone beyond its legislative charter over the years. On the contrary, we think that this matter cannot be left solely to President Ford's "blue ribbon" commission and that standing committees of both Houses have some responsibility to make immediate inquiries into charges which have raised serious questions in the public mind about whether assorted intelligence agencies of the federal government are even now under effective control. But none of these committees has a sufficiently broad area of interest to undertake the sort of full-scale investigation that is sorely needed.

For what is sorely needed is not only to know whether on this or that occasion, or in this or that particular fashion, the CIA or the FBI or other intelligence operations have violated regulations or the laws in ways that impinge on the rights of private citizens. Rather, it also seems necessary at this point to go back to the drawing board and re-examine in the most searching and painstaking way what this country's current requirements are in terms of an intelligence capability and how that capability can best be accomplished without undermining constitutional rights of individuals or putting at risk their legitimate national security interests. There is no use pretending that these two objectives are not by their nature in conflict much of the time. Just as there are risks to rights of privacy in any domestic intelligence operations so there would be a risk to U.S. national security in ending secret intelligence activities by the government. Unless you are prepared to accept extreme solutions, one way or the other, it comes down to a balancing of risks and some very hard choices.

And it also comes down to the question of who does the balancing and to what extent the decisions are subject to effective supervision and control by both the Congress and the executive branch. Clearly some of the intelligence machinery and some of the practices have outlived their usefulness. But this is not necessarily to say that a wholesale dismantling is indicated. The point is to decide, first, what the real requirements are. That is why the proposals for broad and searching congressional inquiries by select committees strike us as a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Ford and the Mideast

President Ford has served notice to Israel that it will be under unprecedented American pressure in the coming weeks and months to offer further concessions towards the Arabs and, in particular, Egypt. Now the hope must be that Yigal Allon, Israeli foreign minister, will present revised proposals . . . so as to provide a meaningful basis for another journey to the region by Mr. Kissinger.

Militarily, Israel has been re-equipped to

a strength greater than before the October war and could presumably now engage in a longer conflict than in 1973 without requiring a massive airlift from the United States—which next time may be impossible. The advantages to Israel of a flareup which would give the opportunity to destroy Syria's growing potential are obvious. Though volatile as ever, Syria would probably not provoke a war deliberately unless it could be assured of full and effective Egyptian support.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1900

ROME—The first performance of Puccini's opera "La Tosca" at the Theater Costanzi tonight was a great success. Queen Margherita was present as were a great number of Italian royalty. The music was superb, characteristic of the Italian school, making one think at times of "La Bohème." Signor Puccini and his company were called before the curtain 25 times. "La Tosca" is voted a work of very high order and among the best operatic pieces of the generation.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1925

NEW YORK—More persons were sent to prison in New York State during the fiscal year ending last June 30 than in any of the seven years preceding, according to a report of the State Prison Commission made public by the secretary, John P. Trueman. During the year, 111,602 persons went to the various penal institutions of the State. The average daily population of all the State penal institutions was 10,836 men and 497 women during the year. The figures are most alarming.



## The Coup d'Etat Mentality

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—In early 1970 Italy's minister of the interior assured me there wasn't the slightest chance of a coup d'état or paramilitary attempt in this country because there was neither the man to lead such an undertaking nor the public opinion ready to tolerate it.

Yet, within a few months, Prince Valerio Borghese, a Fascist war hero, made precisely such an attempt, actually occupying the Interior Ministry for one night. Since then there were two reported—but not yet judicially confirmed—putches in 1974, and the air remains filled with murky rumors.

That this country, with its tragic experience of Fascism, should be superstitious on this issue is not surprising. Key Communist leaders (who have an export party network on such matters) keep bags packed to disappear suddenly when coup rumors get warm and make it a practice at such times to sleep at continually shifting hideouts. It is believed a plot last September planned to machine-gun Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer at his seaside villa in Sardinia.

Yet, the 1970 Interior Ministry was not wholly wrong. No competent putchist has yet appeared at the head of a conspiracy; no program appealing to mass backers has been enunciated; and public opinion has shown keen dislike of such ventures.

Neither Borghese's so-called "Avanguardia Nazionale" nor other alleged coup proponents such as "Ordine Nuovo," "Ordine Nero," "Rosa del Vento," or "Civiltà Cristiana" seem to represent more than handfuls of crackpots. Although there are still plenty of reports that Iran, Saudi Arabia and even leftist Libya are in the market with financial aid to potential anti-Communist putch movements here, tracing such rumors is like putting your finger on a quicksilver. Some wealthy Italians have seemingly been tempted to help extrajudicial undertakings—including shipwrecks, businessmen, and one of the country's richest industrialists, who was arrested.

### The Rumors

Nevertheless, since the disappearance of the Greek junta and the gradual fading of Spain as a dramatic factor here, the atmosphere of coup-making has diminished. A certain officer who had been military attaché in the Athens of the colonels and then became counterintelligence chief of Italy's military intelligence organization, known as SID, seems to have been at the heart of original rumors concerning Greek plots here. But all this has now vanished.

Indeed, there is every indication that anti-coup feeling is stronger today than at any time since the post-1945 years. Ten years ago a security general was accused—but not convicted—of planning a military take-over. Moreover, one Christian Democratic leader, eager to establish a kind of authoritarian democracy, has lost much of his political following.

Giulio Andreotti, then defense minister, reported last autumn on two apparent attempts at coups d'état in 1974. These had, it was claimed, been carefully monitored by Gen. Vito Miceli of SID. Miceli was retired last summer and is now in prison, his mandate of arrest having been reinforced

just last week. Another high officer, Gen. Ugo Ricci, was jailed last month.

All these peculiar moves—peculiar because they have yet to be explained fully to the public—are added to reports that one of the projected 1974 coups expected to start with an assassination of the interior minister and a mass killing of trade union leaders.

There have been grim tales of secret "parallel hierarchies" of both military and civilian administration and of armed networks in Veneto, Liguria and Tuscany. One rumor even has it that plotters intended to poison city water supplies with radioactive waste in order to provoke panic. Another, that the president of the republic was to be kidnapped. Unquestionably some of these tales are true, some are not.

Moreover, it will be hard to draw the line until investigations have been completed and testimony made public. There is no doubt that exaggerating coup d'état atmospheres has political value for the left, which is not involved, which is demonstrably anti-Fascist and which is calling for a "historic compromise" to share governing responsibility with the Catholic center.

Moreover, the latter (Christian Democrats) have done badly in the past year, losing a needless referendum on divorce, losing the Sardinian elections, losing November administrative elections and scheduled to take a bad licking in a local vote next spring. The question is not who is going to try to seize power illegally in Italy but how is Italy going to run itself legally in the midst of a terrible crisis.

## Letters

### Mideast Lobbies

The editorials by The Washington Post and The New York Times and the articles by Anthony Lewis and Marilyn Berger (N.Y.T., Dec. 31) make it all too clear that our foreign policy and thinking with respect to the Mideast are dictated by lobbies, both at Capitol Hill and the White House.

The Israeli lobby appears to be upping its targets. A U.S. commitment to supply Israel with arms has been accepted as necessary but now it is suggested that the calculated vagueness of our readiness to stand at Israel's side may lead to expectations of open-ended support. The director of studies at the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, in fact, has already suggested an absolutely unambiguous American commitment to that country, including the stationing of American forces there to prevent a resumption of fighting.

To make matters worse, the oil lobby is apparently behind our weighing the possibility of taking up arms against the Arab oil-producing countries in order to regain their lost fields there. The oil companies are not only making exorbitant profits, but their lobby has apparently played a role in restraining the government from doing anything serious about conserving oil supplies, thus placing our whole economy in jeopardy.

Then, adding complication to complication, there is the arms lobby, which apparently has caused the government to approve the sale of American arms on a big scale to the very Arab oil-producing countries we are thinking of attacking.

Have we no statesmen who, in the interest of the public weal, can resist the lobbies?

HARRISON LEWIS, Madriena, Malta.

### Aid From OPEC

Cartoonist Bill Mauldin is normally an acute observer of the U.S. domestic political scene. He is less sure of himself when commenting on foreign affairs. In his cartoon (N.Y.T., Jan. 6), he displays either dangerous ignorance or malicious deceit in presenting Arab oil states as petrodollar-lust craves uncaring for the plight of the world's less fortunate—in Mauldin's view, leaving the prob-

lem as usual up to the solicitude of an eternally generous United States.

Really happens to be quite the opposite of Mauldin's vicious caricature. The nations of the Arabian peninsula have had for the past four years foreign-aid programs which not only compare well with any Western programs, but in fact far surpass them in terms of repayment conditions, untied aid and the percentage of gross national product devoted to foreign aid. The OPEC nations have together committed over 3 per cent of their collective GNP since 1970 to foreign aid; no Western nation has even come close to the UN ideal of 1 per cent. Abu Dhabi last year spent 15 per cent of its GNP on foreign aid. Recently, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia sent \$10 million in cash to aid the earthquake victims in Pakistan; no Western nation has displayed any concern even closely matching this.

The Arabian oil states have set up several multilateral development funds: the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development with an initial capitalization of over \$2.5 billion, the Abu Dhabi Development Fund of \$750 million, the \$250-million Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, a \$200-million fund to assist African states in their oil purchases, an Arab Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development with \$500 million, an Islamic Fund with more than \$2.5 billion available in aid funds. And this is just a partial list.

On their homefronts, the Arabians can boast of the world's most extensive, totally free health, education and social security programs.

RICHARD H. WEBER, Lidingö, Sweden.

### Probing the CIA

I had some hope that the recent allegations of wrongdoing against the CIA would be investigated by a special committee in the Senate or by a committee outside of formal government bodies, with the help of Daniel Ellsberg, Victor Marchetti, et al. who would know what "is rotten in the state of Denmark" and where to find it. To expect non-partisan justice in politics is perhaps to dream of a perfect democracy. President Ford's appointment as well as the commission to investigate the CIA mean that

## Who Shall Be Saved? The Profit Profile And Mass Genocide

By Sol Yurick

NEW YORK—The "no more room in the lifeboat" or Ark theme is sounded more and more these days.

Conferences of intellectuals calmly discuss triage: Which of the world's wounded shall be saved, which abandoned?

The strident neo-population and limits-of-growth movement suggests that the world abhors profligacy: population exceeds food. Sin used to be linked to sex without issue; the New Puritanism holds that sex with issue is sin.

Earl Butts adopts the mantle of Jesus by paraphrasing this passage from Matthew: "For ye have the poor always with you; but me ye have not always." The Rome food conference dissolved into theater of the absurd.

### Wheat Resold

Continental Grain and Cargill sell wheat to the Russians, who resell it.

Genetic theories linking intelligence to race are rejected from history's garbage pail. There are those who simply cannot make it into the 21st century. There is no arguing with the hard science of genetics. Or is genetics laden with covert myths?

Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists predict great climatic changes; a new ice age is coming. A thousand shortages appear as if by magic. Resource nationalism gets in the way of trade; barriers threaten. In the wings, the Depression again. John Scali attacks "the tyranny of the majority" in the United Nations. It's that old American struggle brought onto the world stage: the free flow of capital impeded by localism.

### Decline and Fall

Mobil hammers at the Ford Foundation report on energy; there is not enough energy to go around but, on the other hand, only a continued controls-free growth policy will make things right. Spengler is dusted off. Stagnation (a word Mobil is addicted to) equals decline. Decline and Fall terrified our Founding Fathers. Growth is Manifest Destiny. Civilization, the expanding frontier, an old American obsession. Growth for whom and, more important, in what way?

The Green Revolution has not worked well. In fact, wherever the Green Revolution has gone, starvation seems to have followed. On an earlier Green Revolution, the buffalo was wiped out to change the agricultural and transport pattern of the Great Plains. However, the decision to develop a particular technology out of an array of possible technologies is a political and economic decision. Food has always been used politically, from Herbert Hoover's relief organizations to the Food for Peace law to "miracle" grains. The miracle

consists in getting the grain to consume exponential amounts of energy for less food yield, high debt yield.

What's Growth? Politics, technology, prices, energy, profit people are packaged terms, in the minds of the Mobilization, in the minds of the Greenists. Making any term, the other suffers. Prices are driven upward, populations off the land, where the make revolutionary noises while proliferating. If any one component of this linkage should be short, starvation results. "People-terms can shrink as big as the black ink taken up where. In fact it's better. What this really means is that small numbers of people should consume time to consume greater amounts of energy in a new calculus of growth and Western Civilization at the same time.

### Past Surpluses

In the past, masses of people on the land produced enormous surpluses. Too many people on the land created political difficulties. So, where the People lived, only agriculture thrived. Ancient Persians, Babylonians, North African and Indian empires managed huge irrigation projects that stretched for thousands of miles in deserts. Did it within gas-eating bulldozers, well-seers, or oil-derived fertilizers?

But can we go "backward"? No, indeed not. Is mass starvation a sign of progress then? Is the climate has changed over the last 7,000 years, assert the scientists. The Sahara has more southward and leaped the Mediterranean northward into Greece, Spain and Italy. Nonsense, assert other scientists; the desert are a direct result of explicit agricultural policy for short-term gains.

Is it possible that modern agricultural science is in fact regressive? Fred Shannon? "The Farmer's Last Frontier" said that the small farmer knew his land better and got more out of it than our latter-day agronomists ever could. Millions of American acres lie unused or badly used. The lines of energy and land-use efficiency are constantly lengthening (delivered length, processing length, storage length, not brute geography, is one parameter of profit).

### Constant Anxiety

A thousand contradictory messages, information versus disinformation, create constant anxiety. Well-managed panic invades the psyche. We long for a definitive answer. Robert Hellborn examines the human prospect. Finds it wanting and flirts with a totalitarian regime, assuming himself of a place on the global stage. Oskar Morgenstern's model of compression is resurrected. Times of crisis the economy extremes are sacrificed to maintain the vital economic center. That center is mighty ill, an Ark.

Is a consensus for the destruction of the populations of the Less Developed Countries being formed in the developed world? Are there really shortages? Are there no other options but scramble for the high-technology, high-capital, high-energy Ark? Does the profit rule dictate mass genocide? What? It has before. If it does not work, we have ways helping the poor die faster.

### Ghost Nations

You will remember Noah at the Ark. The world was depopulated and then recolonized. Is it possible that those ghost nations, the multinational, but this parasite into their profit-and-loss structure? A 4,000-year obsession is more than a compulsion; it's a psychosis.

Sol Yurick, writer and satirist, is at work with Stetson, a journalist, on a book on energy, food and genocide. Mr. Yurick wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



هنا من الشرح

## Prior to Ballot on Posts

Panel Chairmen Are Inspected  
By New Democrats in House

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—For the last four days, the Capitol has been treated to the unlikely spectacle of powerful House committee chairmen being inspected by one by one by new freshman Democrats who were looking them over to decide if they deserve re-election.

Ten years ago, at the time of the last big Democratic gain in the House, the freshmen would have dared summon the chairmen to a question-and-answer session, and if they had, the chairmen would not have come. For more than half a century, the real power centers in the House were the committee chairmen.

CIA Charges  
'Overblown,'  
Ex-Head Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Published reports of domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency and "overblown," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the spy agency for six months in 1973, said he had learned of CIA domestic activities "that are indeed in retrospect to be regretted and that were inappropriate."

However, he added: "These were not acts in such number or so surprising as to be a source of national turmoil."

He commented at a Pentagon press conference in response to questions about a statement he made yesterday that the CIA had committed a small number of "mistakeovers" over the last 20 years. He said he did not mean to use the term "mistakeovers," which he said carried a legal connotation he had not intended.

Mr. Schlesinger also indicated that the CIA does not maintain files on 10,000 American citizens gathered by surveillance within the United States. However, he said the agency does maintain files on the overseas activities of U.S. citizens.

Vice-President Rockefeller indicated to reporters yesterday that his investigating commission did not have enough time or staff to check on information volunteered by former CIA agents.

"I don't think we're capable of coping with that at this time," Mr. Rockefeller said. He said former agents "are frankly no longer employed and we'd have to then go out and investigate their information."

But within an hour, Mr. Rockefeller's office issued a statement that the commission "would welcome any specific, factual information from individuals, especially former or present members of the CIA, relating to domestic activities of the CIA."

The eight-member Rockefeller panel, at its initial hearing, took testimony yesterday from CIA director William Colby, and his two predecessors, Mr. Schlesinger and Richard Helms. Both Mr. Colby and Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, declined to talk with reporters after their appearances before the panel.

New Sirhan Trial  
Asked in Petition  
To Calif. Court

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP).—A petition for a new trial for Sirhan B. Sirhan, who is serving a life prison term for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, was filed yesterday with the State Supreme Court.

Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey man, said the request was based on an analysis of evidence not brought out in the 1969 trial.

According to the petition, a recent review of the ballistic evidence indicates that more than one gun may have been used in the June 1968 shooting of Sen. Kennedy in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel.

Included in the documents filed by Mr. Isaac were two affidavits from criminologists about the ballistics.

A similar request to reopen the case was made in December to District Attorney Joseph Busch, but he said Sirhan's attorney could be the proper person to ask for such an action.

The request came from former New York congressman Allard Owenstein and from Paul Shrade, former West Coast broker of the United Auto Workers union, who was wounded during the assassination.

Mr. Owenstein said his own investigation convinced him there was reasonable doubt about who had shot Kennedy.

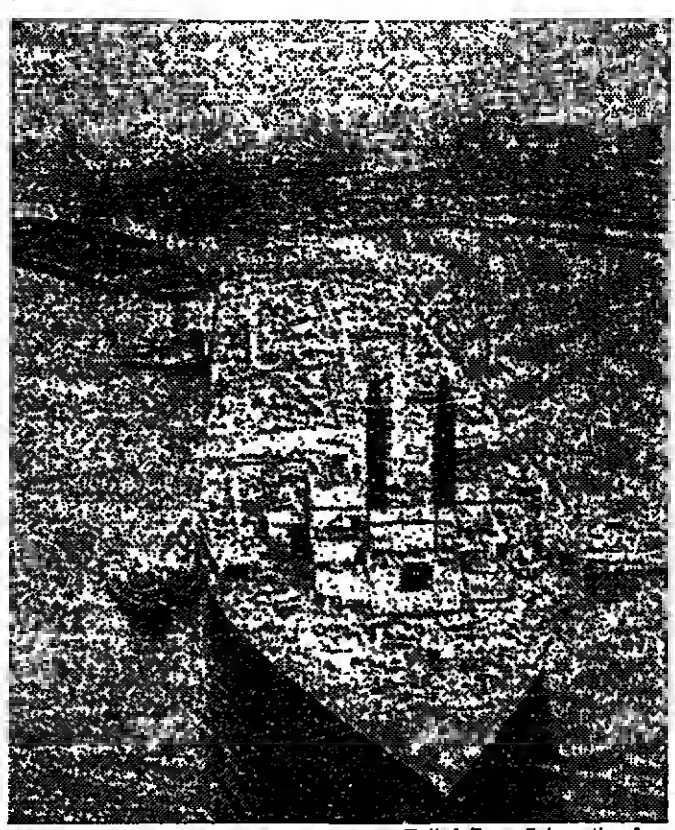
California Is Jolted  
by 3d Earthquake

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—A minor earthquake struck southern California at two miles before midnight yesterday, was the third in less than four hours.

No injuries were reported, and damage was light. The earthquake registered 3.1 on the Richter scale. It was centered in the Lakewood-Anaheim area.

## DEATH NOTICE

WILLIAM PAPER, HANSHAW, 74, correspondent of the Daily and Sunday Express, London, for many years, died on the 12th of January 1975, suddenly after a long illness. He was buried at St. Paul's Church, London, on January 15th at 11. No flowers.



**SUPERTANKER**—Tug boats maneuver the Massachusetts, the largest ship ever built in the United States, out of a building basin and toward an outfitting pier in Baltimore last Friday. The 1,100-foot oil tanker has a deadweight displacement of 265,000 tons and will be completed this spring. It is designed to carry 86.3 million gallons of crude oil. Because no U.S. port can accommodate the giant ship, it will be leased for operations to foreign ports.

Blizzard Quits U.S. Midwest  
To Hit Northeast and South

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Remnants of a blizzard that buried parts of the Midwest during the weekend scattered snow across the Northeast today and drove temperatures down deep into the South.

Heavy snow warnings for New York and New England were canceled late last night, but gale warnings remained in effect along the coast, and 3 to 5 inches of snow covered parts of Maine and New Hampshire during the night.

Temperatures fell to their lowest levels of the season throughout Alabama and Georgia.

Zero-degree cold lingered in the Midwest, including the Great Plains, but temperatures were less severe than yesterday and a gradual moderation was in prospect.

Fifty-five persons were known dead from the blizzard—called the worst of the century by some weather authorities—and destruction of livestock was believed to be widespread. There was no firm estimate of the dollar loss, which was expected to run in the millions.

Agricultural specialists said that damage from the blizzard in Iowa alone could surpass those caused by an April 1973, storm that killed \$30 million worth of livestock and poultry.

A National Weather Service meteorologist in Minnesota said that the blizzard was the state's worst since 1888.

**Blizzard on Iceland**  
REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A fierce blizzard paralyzed communications in most parts of Iceland today and left wide areas in the north and east of the island without electricity.

The blizzard was still raging after 24 hours and most roads were impassable, except those in and around the capital.

No casualties have been reported so far, but a number of persons are believed to be missing.

**Storm in Ireland**  
DUBLIN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Gale-force winds raked the Irish Republic today, wrecking telephone lines, knocking down trees and sending small vessels scurrying for shelter around the coast.

A spokesman for the Telephone Department said that winds gusting at 60 miles per hour disrupted services in the Dublin area. A police spokesman said that many roads throughout the republic were blocked by fallen trees.

**Heavy Snow in Japan**  
TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP).—Record snowfall over the last four days continued to paralyze rail and highway traffic along the coast of the Japan Sea today.

Snowfalls in western Japan ranged from 1 to 4 meters, the heaviest in 31 years, weathermen reported. Occasional snowfalls are predicted in the same areas for the next few days.

**Two Cosmonauts Get a Rest Period**  
MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts rested for several hours today aboard an orbiting spaceship a little smaller than the average Moscow apartment.

Tass said the three-room Salyut-4 space laboratory has a living and working area of 35 square meters—about the size of a three-room Russian flat.

Ground controllers ordered cosmonauts Alexei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko to rest after they had performed experiments for 20 hours. Later today they resumed medical experiments, making blood and circulatory checks after physical exercises.

**Liechtenstein Denial**  
VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Principality of Liechtenstein today denied press reports that it intended soon to exchange ambassadors with neighboring Austria following a visit here last week by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Diplomatic business between the countries is conducted by the Liechtenstein and Austrian Embassies in Bern.

**Milan Bomb Explosion**  
MILAN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A bomb exploded in a telephone booth outside the Milan court-house yesterday. Police said leaflets left at the scene demanded the release of arrested rightists. There were no injuries.

Staff Problem  
Is Conceded  
By Waldheim

After Study Says Its  
Failings Menace UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he agreed that "there is plenty of room for improvement" in the competence of the UN staff.

Mr. Waldheim made the observation in commenting on an independent report which said that the incompetence of his staff might lead member states to discard the United Nations like an old car.

The report, published by the Ralph Bunche Institute in New York, said that the "quality of the staff is not what it should be and... many policy changes are needed to improve the quality."

Although the report said that its findings applied to not more than 10 per cent of the 3,500 UN staff members, it charged that their competence was impaired by "cronyism," political pressure and the eagerness of officials to please member governments seeking appointments for their nationals.

Declaring that political pressure to gain appointments had demoralized the staff, the report concluded:

"The United Nations may be defined by the nations of the world as people who are not to have ground to a halt with stodge-filled engines."

**Member of Delegation**  
One of the report's authors was Seymour Maxwell Fisher, who dealt with UN personnel problems until four years ago in the U.S. delegation, where he held the rank of ambassador.

Mr. Waldheim said: "The evolution of an international civil service in a world of sovereign states which have different concepts of such a service is not an easy job, as I and all my predecessors have been very much aware. A serious independent study of the problems involved is therefore useful and constructive."

"Naturally, certain aspects of the report have been highlighted and enlarged on in the media. For those who have not read the full report and who are not acquainted with the UN secretariat at first hand, some of these stories are likely to create a misleading impression."

**The Long View**  
The current case-file is something of a break. But all it really says to the Belfast resident is that he or she will not die today or for another 10 days or so. People here usually are not worried about dying today.

Temporary Truce Is Little Aid  
In Escaping Fear in Belfast

By Richard Eder

BELFAST (NYT).—In what passes for good news here, the government has announced that political violence in the last six years has killed only a little more than half as many people as road accidents.

But along with these statistics was one that took matters right back to the situation in the Irish use to identify their misery, as if life and the situation were two different things, and perhaps life would last longer.

There was a 156-per-cent increase in road deaths from accidents caused by drinking.

Drinking is an escape from the situation but like everything else it ends up being part of the situation. For example, something like one-third of Northern Ireland's pubs have been blown up. If, to get away from the possibility of being decapitated by your whiskey glass, you retreat to a shebeen—an illegal drinking club set in the safe heart of a Protestant or Catholic ghetto—your drink is providing a payoff to the armed squads that protect you and kill those on the other side.

**Emotional Drain**  
Because there is violence, there is fear. But fear prolonged over months and years takes a form that does not look like fear at all. It becomes a surcharge, draining resilience from other emotions and from everyday occupations.

A mother's anger at her child becomes harsher. She beats him harder and weeps afterward for it. A husband's or wife's lateness reaching home is not annoying but intolerable.

The strain and pressure of shopping grow overwhelming as half a dozen times in a morning shoppers line up for 10 or 15 minutes to have their packages examined and their stomachs prodded.

Housekeeping deteriorates and homework is neglected. The lively exuberance of Irish children, Catholic and Protestant, goes into perpetual war games that once in a while—with a stray rock or bullet—turn real.

**The Long View**  
The current case-file is something of a break. But all it really says to the Belfast resident is that he or she will not die today or for another 10 days or so. People here usually are not worried about dying today.

Mr. Maysomave's group said that it intended, among other aims, to take an active interest in regional and provincial affairs, collaborate with the authorities on matters of public interest, assist the National Movement and subordinate private interests to national ones.

2 Cyprus Leaders  
Open New Talks,  
Without Progress

Nicosia, Jan. 14 (UPI).

Greek and Turkish Cypriots today held the first of a new series of talks on political and humanitarian problems. UN sources said that they made no real progress.

A statement issued after the meeting between Glafkos Clerides, Greek-Cypriot speaker of the House of Representatives, and Rauf Denkash, Vice-President and spokesman for the Turkish-Cypriot minority, said that there was "a useful exchange of views."

The two leaders agreed to continue their talks with twice-weekly meetings on Mondays and Fridays, the statement said.

The leaders said that on Friday they would take up the question of reopening Nicosia's airport and all ports, notably Famagusta harbor, closed since last summer's fighting. The sectarian violence began following the July 15 coup that ousted President Makarios and led to the Turkish invasion and occupation of about 40 per cent of Cyprus.

UN sources said that, although the atmosphere at the talks was businesslike and friendly, the two negotiators failed to achieve any substantial progress or make any important breakthrough.

Only One Group  
Seeks Political  
Status in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 14 (Reuters).

Groups seeking to form political associations in Spain were allowed to apply for recognition today, but only one came forward.

From the northern industrial town of Vitoria, lawyer Manuel Maysomave applied to the council of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's National Movement, which would control the associations, for recognition of a group he represents. He said that, in accordance with a law passed last month, the new association would have at least 25,000 members spread over 15 of the country's 50 provinces.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro promised last February to allow political activity, for the first time in 35 years.

Such associations have to pledge virtual allegiance to the National Movement, which is empowered to recognize, suspend or dissolve them.

Mr. Maysomave's group said that it intended, among other aims, to take an active interest in regional and provincial affairs, collaborate with the authorities on matters of public interest, assist the National Movement and subordinate private interests to national ones.

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## Erté—A Lifetime of Design

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Erté (Roman de Tirtoff) finished the latest poster for the Paris nightclub Alcazar and entered subject and date in a homely black ledger. He listed the item as number 18,431. Ten days later, he added number 18,432... "Poster for Folies Bergère." The first page in the ledger records "Cover for Harpe's Bazar... March 1915."

"Touch wood, I've always had success," said the octogenarian, who may well be the busiest artist in Paris.

Sixty-three years after he left St. Petersburg at age 19 and almost immediately was engaged by couturier Paul Poiret, Erté's career continues to be a superlative boom. There are the costumes and set designs for "Rags," a new work of the Canadian Ballet, which opened this month in Angers and will tour the French provinces until it comes to Paris in May. He did costumes and set designs for a Roland Petit ballet, "Macbeth," scheduled for Tokyo in April.

He designed costumes and set designs for Robert Hossain's ballet production of "Scheherazade," choreography by Skibine, which debuts in Reims in April. He is now working on the costumes and set designs for next winter's Casino de Paris revue starring Zizi Jeanmaire and he has been commissioned to do the same for a forthcoming musical comedy, "Les Amnésies Folles."

### Ad for Stont

A recent advertising project for Guinness gave him particular delight. Never before had the esoteric Erté been called on for products as basic as beer and stout. The ad is reminiscent of his celebrated 1928 alphabet, in which each letter is incarnated in a glamorized music-hall figure.

"I added L and Q to the alphabet only in 1968," he confessed. His style has been so consistent over the years that the latecomers fit perfectly into place. In September his memoirs are to be published simultaneously in London and New York. So prolific

as he has been that there is plenty of his work for nearly everybody. The Circle Gallery this spring will present Erté exhibitions in their 10 branches around the United States. (In preparation, he dutifully signed 3,000 posters, lithos and serigraphs in three days.) Not long ago he had successful shows at the Procureur Gallery in Paris and the Mondo Gallery in Madrid and made personal appearances at both.

Erté is small, hand-box groomed and lithe as a ballet dancer. Even when standing still, he assumes a ballet stance.

"I studied dancing from 13 to 15. My family thought it was good for my health. Besides I had to learn what to do with my arms and hands. I loved dancing but I couldn't live without designing."

His teacher was Maria Mariusova Petipa, daughter of the legendary French choreographer who transformed the ballet school of Imperial Russia. Erté still lives by the dancer's rigorous discipline. He goes to bed late but gets the eight to nine hours sleep he feels he requires. Day starts with 30 minutes of limbering exercises and a work-out with the dumbbells. Breakfast is a glass of hot water followed by a cup of hot tea.

Heat causes him to germinate. "I get my best ideas in the bath. I love to sit in hot water. Three times a year I go to Maljova. I lie on the beach in the sun. I walk eight kilometers a day; I get ideas."

The other afternoon in the spacious, light Boulogne apartment where he has lived for 40 years, he was boyishly dressed in form-fitting black-and-white turtlenecks and a waist-length black leather jacket piped with caramel leather. His appearance suggested the stage. Wavy hair, arched eyebrows, a touch of rouge on the cheeks, a generous splash of Gré's perfume for *Hommes*. Around his neck hung his mother's locket. His grandmother's gold watch chain was wound around his turtleneck tie.

Isobel Estorick and Erté wearing his black and white jersey unisex outfits.



"My daughters," he said introducing a Burmese and a Siamese cat. The Burmese lolled on the oak work table with ease incorporated which Erté designed for himself 60 years ago. "The Siamese is of very good family on her father's side. She is extremely clever, like all mixtures."

Five turtles live in a glass cage he devised, using a window as one wall. Tropical fish swim in an aquarium over a well-stocked bar which has doors autographed by hundreds of Erté's guests. Shells are his passion and he has collected them from beaches of the world. The shell is one of his favorite motifs, used from lamp brackets to cuff links. In this hot-house climate he works a daily average of eight hours.

His father, Adm. Pyotr Ivanovich de Tirtoff, enrolled Roman at the Naval Academy. Erté's real school was his father's fine library full of Persian and Indian miniatures and books showing Greek vases. His beautiful mother, Natalya, took him as a child each week to her box at the Maryinsky Theater. There he saw the great ballerinas, Frolova, Karavina, Kshesinskaya, Pavlova, for him, was

the greatest. "Not only for her technique. She emanated an inner spirit, a soul."

The revelation of his childhood took place on a summer visit to Paris with his mother while Papa was off on naval maneuvers. It was Lole Fuller and her flame dance.

It is quite understandable when he says, "I always design for bodies in movement."

### Portraits as a Child

His first efforts with a pencil were portraits of "my mother, my sister and my French governess, Mlle. Raymond. I abandoned portraits because it was more fun to invent things that never existed. When I was seven, I designed a dress for my mother. She actually had it made up and wore it."

His favorite opera décor was for Rameau's "Castor and Pollux" in the Lyons Roman theater. He arranged three superimposed stages. Smoke trickled at the top. "Wonderful. Gave the impression they were dancing in the clouds."

Erté, oblivious of current modes, has always been himself. Twenty-five years ago, he already was advocating unisex

clothes. He was inspired by the harmony of the 18th century. "Men and women both were powdered wigs, lace, embroideries, jewelry. In the 19th century, men went into stiff suits and gave up color. The harmony was gone."

## PARIS: 'That's Entertainment' Lives Up to Name

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—In "That's Entertainment" (in English at the Normandie and the Cluny-Ecoles), Hollywood turns back the clock and, with a brave smile, gives us visions of a lost world.

An anthology composed of excerpts from the multimillion-dollar musicals produced by MGM over 35 years, it fulfills the promise of its title. This is a grand and rousing show.

Jack Haley Jr. edited the selections with smooth professionalism, bridging them with reminiscences by their surviving participants. The result is a spectacle of zest and sparkle, exactly what the public wants as its boy-offerings everywhere testify. Littered movie-makers, please copy.

During its two-and-a-half-hour course, "That's Entertainment" outlines the growth of the screen musical from the twenties to Cole Porter's "High Society" and the much-Oscarized "Gigi." There is an ensemble from "The Broadway Melody" (1929) with Charles King saluting the Great White Way as a line of overweight chorus girls raise their high hats and twirl their canes. The film proved such a sensation that all the stars were ordered to sing and dance—one sees Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery and James Stewart trying to execute this command. Raids on Broadway followed. Bing Crosby was recruited from Paul Whiteman's band to be Marion Davies's partner; Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy were wooed from operetta to vociferous screen and opera; Fred Astaire, Gene Kelly, Eleanor Powell came to dance before the cameras.



Gene Kelly... dances again.

Soon Hollywood was training such youngsters as Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney as song-and-dance performers and devised a lavish brand of musical. This form had wide range as is illustrated in "That's Entertainment"

with scenes from "Meet Me in St. Louis," "The Wizard of Oz," "The Band Wagon," "Singin' in the Rain," "The Pirate," "Show Boat," "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," a duet by Jimmy Durante and Frank Sinatra, Maurice Chevalier in a number from "Gigi," the comic capers of Donald O'Connor and as a finale the Place de la Concorde sequence from "An American in Paris." Fred Astaire, Frank Sinatra, Liza Minnelli, James Stewart, Mickey Rooney, Elizabeth Taylor and others oblige with recollections of the golden era, often standing against the background of the now idle sound stages. "That's Entertainment" is a feat of stunning showmanship. Its ingenious presentation lends the material from the past a new look.

"Airport '75" (at the Elysée Cinema in English) is a sequel to its profitable forerunner, "Airport," of several years ago. Like its forerunner, it is star-studded, but the producers neglected to provide it with a scenario of any substance. It is the standard disaster movie, as lacking in flavor as a slice of ham between two slabs of store bread.

The film has to do with a passenger plane in distress over the Rockies after being hit by another aircraft in a storm. The courageous heroine-hostess takes control and flies it after the pilots have been injured or killed. Aboard are the stereotypes that inevitably frequent such affairs—

from this ailing child, all smiles, being rushed from one hospital to another and the pair of soothing nuns to the land-drinking matron and the clownish traveler who comically tries to hide his fears. From the ground Charlotte Heston receives instructions to the resourceful stewardess, while Sid Caesar, Myrna Loy and Conrad Janis have cameo roles. The best performance is given by Gloria Swanson as herself.

Jean Eustache, who made the inimitable "Le Marquis de la Futaie," has delivered a less lengthy and far better organ and motion picture in "Mes Petites Amoureuses" (at the Elysée, Lincoln and the Quartier Latin). A minor-key drama, it pictures the loneliness and yearnings of an adolescent boy, living with a neglectful mother and her gruff lover in a provincial town. His schooling, his apprenticeship in a bicycle repair shop, his friendship with the local lads and his budding appreciation of women are related with winning simplicity in incidents that have the ring of truth. The film is a bit too long and perhaps a bit too slow, but it conveys mood and atmosphere skilfully. It has charm and freshness, with Eustache revealing an unexpected lyric quality in depicting the strolls through the summertime fields and forest. As the central figure, Martin Loch, a novice, contributes an engaging performance.

## 'Love of Three Oranges' Is Hit of Milan Opera Season

By William Weaver

MILAN (UPI)—The undisputed hit of the La Scala season so far has been the new production of Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges" sold out in all performances.

The success was well-deserved, since the staging was obviously the result of long thought, subtle intelligence, and patient care. In conceiving this Prokofiev revival, Giorgio Strehler harked back to the post-revolutionary Russian avant-garde of the 1920s, the era of Meyerhold and the constructivist. There was a handsome cubist drop-curtain, masks were frequently employed, and in the dresses of the princesses, there may even have been a hint of Isadora Duncan (whose influence in Russia was considerable). The handling of the various literary factions, important at the opera's beginning, suggested the miming of Joss's "Green Table."

But Strehler did more than reconstruct a long lost period of cultural ferment; he mounted an extremely lively, vital version of the Prokofiev opera, which is anything but easy. It is, as the composer said, an "ironic, not comic" opera. It is a grotesque, in the vein of Gogol and Chekhov, not easily understood by the Italian mind.

The director's specialty, however, is the Commedia dell'Arte (no one who has seen his "Arlecchino" will have to be reminded of that), and he managed to transmit all his knowledge and his vigor into this "Love of Three Oranges."

The Singers  
The opera does not require great singers, and in fact, the Scala cast, while good, boasted no great international stars. Outstanding was the Trebbiano of Sergio Taddei. He sang, "I don't really know whether people resent the fact I made so much money or that I spent it all. I have the impression that had I bought snuff bars for my old age, people would have been less scandalous. I don't like to have money, considering. I have no respect for money except that in our society it is a means of defense and freedom."

But the legend eventually faded and "I graduated from a literature 'start' into somebody who can write." Having spent millions, Miss Sagan explains, without embarrassment, the way she now deals with everyday life. "They took my checkbook away from me because I'd give money right and left. There's somebody who pays everything for me—leaks, car insurance, house. When I hold them, they send me 1,000 francs in pocket money."

And when it comes to what after all is her raison d'être, Miss Sagan says: "Writing remains for me extremely humiliating. I would like to be sure that I have written, or am writing, a good book. But I am not."

The brilliant sets and costumes were the work of Strehler's regular, invaluable collaborator Luciano Damiani. Prase also to the choreography of Mario Pistoni and the mime of Marise Fiechi.

### Aris Agenda

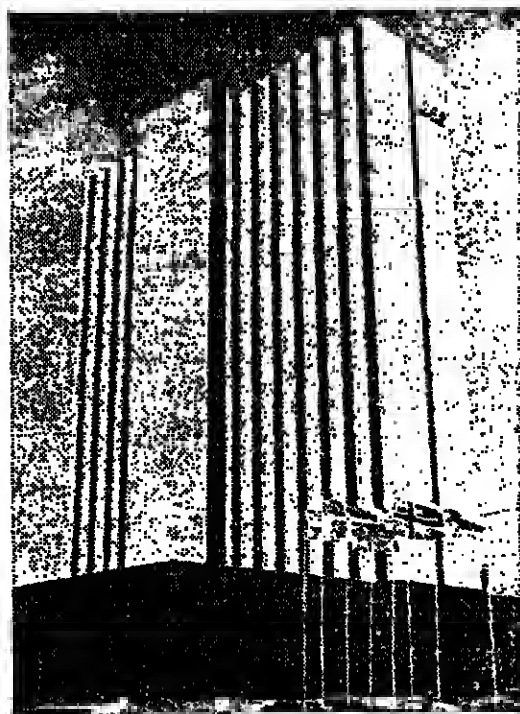
Songs by Stephen Foster, "Seven Echoes of Autumn" by George Crumb, and "Aria" by John Cage are among the works scheduled for the third concert of American music by the New American Music Ensemble, Jan. 15 at 7:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center, 5 Rue du Dragon, Paris. Also on the program are "In Between Places" by Christian Wolff, "Pierce" by Henk Sijmen, and "Suspended Sentences" by Hans-Peter.



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# GHANA

## THREE YEARS OF SELF-RELIANCE

January 13th marked the third anniversary of the ruling National Redemption Council (N.R.C.) of Ghana. When the Council took over the reins of government it pledged itself to resurrect the economy through a policy of self-reliance.

Ghana, it would be recalled, had a trade deficit of C202.4 million at the end of 1971. At the end of 1972, the deficit was transformed into a surplus of C143.4 million. Again at the end of 1973, another surplus of C149.8 million was recorded. These remarkable achievements were due principally to the judicious husbanding of resources, import controls and favorable receipts from cocoa, diamond, gold and timber, the country's main exports.

Provisional figures for the first six months of last year indicate that total imports and exports were C458.4 million and C497.9 million respectively over the comparative figures for the same period in 1973.

One of the striking features of the past year's trading figures is the sharp increase recorded in the value of imports. The rise reflects in the main the impact of the drastic rise in oil prices and the world-wide increase in the rate of inflation. The immediate effect of this has been a sharp decrease in the country's balance of trade surplus from C145.5 million at the end of January to June 1973 period to C39.5 million at the end of January to June 1974 period. However, the Govern-

ment continued to pursue policies aimed at containing the situation, and 1974, like the preceding years, saw a spate of economic activity on all fronts. For the Financial Year 1974-75 the National Redemption Council is committed to spending over C554.01 million to meet non-debt recurrent expenditure. In addition, C246.5 million will be devoted to development projects. This is the largest sum ever voted by a Government of Ghana for development. A Five-Year Development Plan with emphasis on agriculture will be launched this year.

During the year under review, agreement was reached between Ghana and her Western creditor countries on the settlement of her medium-term debts. Among other things, the creditors agreed that all payments due after June 30th, 1972, which had not been previously rescheduled, would now be repaid over a period of 28 years, including a grace period of 10 years with an interest rate of 2 1/2 percent per annum. The new rescheduling terms would also apply to all principal and contractual interest payments falling due after January 31st, 1972, under previous debt settlements. The new settlement could be viewed as a substantial achievement for Ghana because it gives the country a longer time to settle her outstanding medium-term debts. Secondly, the terms reached were the best Ghana had ever achieved in all her debt negotiation efforts since 1966.

### Agriculture

Soon after assuming office, the Government therefore adopted agricultural development as the general strategy to spearhead the country's economic development. This was dictated by the actual conditions of the economy at that time.

On 17th February, 1972, the first phase of the "Operation Feed Yourself" (OFY) Programme was launched in Accra by the Commissioner for Agriculture whose message was that Ghanaian should muster all available resources to produce the food needed by the nation or face the conse-

quences of starvation. The second and third phases of the programme were launched at national level, by the Head of State and Chairman of the N.R.C., Col. I.K. Acheampong, in 1973 and 1974 with emphasis on large-scale farms in the Eastern Region and in the Northern Region respectively. Available figures show that the all-round success of OFY during its first and second phases was maintained and in some cases improved upon in the third phase. Maize production in 1973 exceeded the national demand to the extent that the Grains Development Board and the Food Dis-

tribution Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture had, in reserve, over 20,000 tons of maize. All indications pointed to an ever better harvest last year. Rice production reached nearly 70 percent of the national need in 1973. Here again an even better harvest was expected last year, and it is estimated that the country will be self-sufficient in rice this year. Comparable successes have been achieved with other crops and vegetables. Results have also started showing in the production of industrial raw materials. For example, the production of sugarcane for 1973/74 was 8,000 tons as compared to 6,000 tons for 1972/73.

In 1973, C14 million was committed to agriculture and in the current financial year C22 million has been voted. The money is being used to provide enlarged extension services, new varieties of seeds, improved breeding stock, improved feed and fertilizers as well as for the procurement of simple farm machines.

### Housing

The NRC has since assuming the reins of government given priority attention to the housing problem.

Several schemes have been introduced to provide houses for workers, particularly those in the low income group. A crash programme on low cost houses for this group is being pursued vigorously. Work is in progress to complete all 4,766 houses started under the scheme. In the current

parts of the country to supplement existing health centres, is now being built at Tepa in Ashanti. The 40-bed clinic costs C200,000. A novelty "Health on Wheels" scheme, aimed at providing medical services for mothers and children in the rural areas through mobile clinics, has been instituted by the Government.

A new C4.3 million ultra-modern hospital in Tamale and a C2.5 million psychiatric hospital near Accra have been commissioned. Work will begin on the building of two regional hospitals for Sunyani and Ho this financial year.

### Education

The establishment of the Ghana Teaching Service represents the cornerstone of the sustained effort to educational reform and development which has characterized the three years of administration of the National Redemption Council.

A National Consultative Committee on Education Finance has been set up to study and make recommendations on education expenditure in the country.

The continuation school

Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the ruling National Redemption Council.

programme which started with 18 pilot schools in 1969/70 has expanded to involve 325 schools. The course content of the programme has been systematically diversified to involve some 20 different vocations.

The number of secondary schools in the public system has increased from 149 in 1972/73 to 162 in 1973/74 with corresponding increase in enrolment from 62,479 in 1973 to 72,034 in 1973/74.

An additional 400 teachers have been engaged to raise the number of secondary school teachers from 3,584 in 1972/73 to 3,983 in 1973/74.

The intake of technical institutions in the public system has increased to a total enrolment of 12,800 in 1973/74.

### Foreign Affairs

In the diplomatic field, relations between Ghana and her neighbours have undergone remarkable improvement. Diplomatic links between Ghana and the Eastern European countries, severed after the 1966 coup, have also been reestablished. As a result, most of the economically viable projects started by these countries during the First Republic but abandoned in 1966 are being re-activated.

Ghana continued to pursue a policy of friendship with all countries in keeping with its foreign policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment. A number of trade and co-operation agreements were signed during the year. Ghana was represented at many international meetings and

### FACTS ABOUT GHANA

The Republic of Ghana covers 522 miles from south to north and 355 miles from east to west, with an area of 92,100 square miles.

**CAPITAL** — Accra.

**POPULATION** — 8.5 million (1970).

**POSITION** — Ghana is bordered by three west African countries in the east, north and west, i.e., the Republics of Togo, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast respectively; and the Gulf of Guinea in the south. The coastline is 350 miles long.

**STATUS** — Ghana attained independence on March 6, 1957, and became a Republic within the British Commonwealth on July 1, 1960. It is now ruled by a military Government headed by Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council.

**NATIONAL FLAG** — Three horizontal bars of red, gold and green with a black star in the middle of the gold bar.

**CLIMATE** — Ghana has

a tropical climate and two seasons—the wet and dry. The wet season occurs between May and September and the dry season between October and February.

**CURRENCY** — The unit of currency is the cedi (C). C2.68 = £1 sterling; C1.15 = U.S. \$1.00; C = 3.83 French francs; C = 2.9 Deutsche marks.

**MAIN EXPORTS** — Cocoa, logs and sawn timber, gold, diamonds, bauxite and manganese.

**EDUCATION** — There are 6,684 primary schools and 3,607 middle schools. There are 149 secondary schools within the public system.

There are 15 technical schools, 3 polytechnics and 59 teachers' training colleges out of which 12 offer post-secondary courses.

**UNIVERSITIES** — There are three in Ghana: the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra; the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi; and the University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast.

sent a high-powered delegation, led by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Lt-Col. Kwame Baah, to last year's General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. Ghanaian soldiers are serving in the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in the Middle East. In keeping with its new stance in African affairs, Ghana has taken the initiative to establish an Information Centre for the Liberation Movement in Accra.

### Tourism

Tourism is fast becoming a potential foreign exchange earner.

To develop the industry still further experts from the Danish International Development Association (DANIDA) Hoff and Overgaard Planning Consultants of Copenhagen were invited to

Ghana early last year to carry out a master feasibility study for the development of tourism in Ghana from 1975 to 1990 along the coast.

The Government's management of the affairs of State have earned praise not only in Ghana but internationally. For example the United States Senate paid glowing tribute to the efforts and achievements of the N.R.C. Senator Hugh Scott, the Minority Leader in the U.S. Congress, when reviewing socio-economic developments in Ghana, said: "It is our hope and belief that the current achievements of the National Redemption Council continue to inspire Ghanaians in all walks of life so that Ghana shall be a shining example to all lovers of peace, freedom, justice and human progress."

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF GHANA

The participation policy of the N.R.C. which led the Government to acquire majority shares in a number of foreign-owned industrial enterprises in Ghana, was again justified last year by the progress made by these new companies and the profits that accrued to the Government. On 1st April, 1974, the Board of Directors of Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited declared dividends of C1.2 million for the first year of operation following Government participation (1st October, 1972 to 30th September, 1973). The Government received a cheque for C660,000.00 as its share of the dividends. On 19th June, 1974 the Board of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (Ghana) declared a total dividend of C10 million which was unprecedented and the Government received C5.5 million as its share of dividends.

Among recent foreign investments were four which were inaugurated during the last three months. These were the Bibiani Metal and Wood Complexes, the Willowbrook Assembly Plant and the Neoplan Bus Production Plant. The Bibiani Metal Complex, sited in the heart of Ghana's rich forest belt, is a joint tripartite enterprise, the joint owners being the Government of Ghana, the Government of Poland and a fully Ghanaian private company, the Menleo Enterprises Ltd. The Government of Ghana's shareholders are represented by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, the State Gold Mining Corporation and the National Investment Bank. The Metal Export Company and the Bal Trading Company, both of Poland, take up the Polish Government's share in the venture. The firm produces machetes, hoes, tree pruners, felling axes, pick-axes, shovels and spades.

The shareholders of the Bibiani Wood Complex are the State Gold Mining Corporation representing the Government of Ghana with 49 per cent of the shares and a fully Ghanaian

owned private company —Menleo Enterprises Ltd.—taking up the remaining 51 per cent. The Complex produces furniture parts, louver doors, door jams, door seals, gun parts, green lumber and sewing machine covers and base.

The Willowbrook Assembly Plant in Accra is a joint venture between the Government and Willowbrook (U.K.) Ltd., with the Ghana Government holding a majority of the shares. The plant produces buses to be used by the Omnibus Services Authority. It will also produce other types of vehicles required by the private sector of the economy as well as by Government departments and institutions.

The C2.5 million Neoplan Assembly Plant in Kumasi is a joint venture between the Ghana Government and Messrs. Gettlob Anwarer of the Federal Republic of Germany, for the production of Neoplan buses. It is the first bus production plant in West Africa.

Ghana's economic policy is based on the principle of self-reliance and a philosophy that places effective control of the significant areas of the economy in the hands of Ghanaians. However, the Government does not interpret this philosophy to mean that Ghana, or any other nation, can be self-sufficient. To ensure maximum development and efficiency, the Government continues to encourage foreign investment in joint ventures and in projects totally owned by foreign interests.

Ghana has a mixed economy providing for the development of both public and private sectors. The bulk of the GNP of the country is contributed by the private sector in which Ghanaians and foreigners operate alongside each other. And it is the desire of the Government that this happy trend should be maintained.

To clarify its policies towards foreign investment in Ghana, the Government, in January 1973, published a statement outlining its invest-

ment policy. This statement sets out the extent to which foreign participation would be encouraged in the commercial and industrial activities of the country. Under this policy, the Government has reserved the provision of public utilities and economic and social infrastructure to the State. This means that the State is principally responsible for the provision of services such as power and water and maintenance of the public transport system. The Government will also participate in large extractive industries such as mining and timber operations with employed capital of C500,000 or minimum annual turnover of C1 million. On the whole Ghanaian participation is considered desirable in all areas of the economy.

Nevertheless, foreign investment will be permitted to operate with or without local participation in areas which would require advanced technology, large foreign exchange outlay and which will substantially help to increase the foreign exchange resources of the country. Ghana's acceptance of foreign investments is also based on factors such as follows:

a) the investment should fit into the development programme of the nation;

b) the investment should meet particular project needs. For example, it should provide resources such as capital and technology, which cannot be locally mobilized; and

c) the terms of the investment should be moderate and consistent with the country's resources and ability to ensure repayment.

Foreign investments are welcome in manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and mining. In manufacturing, the country, following its policy of self-reliance, is determined to ensure full utilization of its industrial plants. This requires investments—both Ghanaian and foreign—in the production of raw materials and

establishment of agro-based industries. Some of the projects identified for foreign participation are pulp and paper, caustic soda, P.V.C., calcium carbide, fertilizer and iron and steel. There is also room for foreign investments in Ghana's wood and timber industry. The wood industry accounts for about 17.8% of the country's export proceeds. But apart from 20 most popular and commercialized species there are nearly 200 less-known species and it is in this area that foreign participation would be most welcome.

Agriculture also provides another area for foreign investment. As an important aspect of the policy of self-reliance, the Government has embarked on an agricultural revolution unprecedented in the history of the country. Special attention is being given to large-scale commercial farming alongside the traditional small-scale units. To this end, the 1974-75 national budget proposals provide a wide range of financial and fiscal incentives to foreign investments in agriculture. Foreigners are expected to go into areas such as the production of rice, cotton, palm oil, sugarcane and livestock.

Besides manufacturing and agriculture, the country's extractive industries and tourist trade are also open to foreign participation. Mineral exports comprising gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite already account for about 12.8% of the country's total exports. But certain important mineral resources of the country remain untapped. Among these are the country's vast deposits of bauxite at Kibi and Nynahin, estimated at 400 million tons. Kaiser Aluminum, which already has an aluminum smelter in Ghana with a monthly production of 145,000 tons of aluminium, has formed a consortium (BASCOL) with a Japanese company to study the exploitation of the bauxite deposits at Kibi. The Government is looking

for foreign partners for the exploitation of the Nynahin deposits.

To provide for a fully-integrated aluminium industry, foreign partnership is also required for an aluminium rolling mill.

Other mineral deposits so far discovered include spodumene, columbite, kaolin, mica and iron ore. Oil prospecting and drilling are also open to foreign capital and expertise. There are already off-shore discoveries in the South-Western part of the country. Inland prospecting is also in progress. Ten boreholes so far drilled inland provide indications of oil and natural gas. A number of foreign companies have shown interest in the scheme, and with the recent increases in oil prices it is being considered that even the small discoveries of oil and gas can be commercially exploited.

Of equal importance to Ghana is the development of its enormous tourist potential. The Government invites both Ghanaians and foreigners to invest in the industry. Areas open to foreigners include casinos, restaurants and catering services, hotels and other accommodation facilities designed for tourists, tourist resorts and hotel management and marketing. As in the case of other areas of the economy, foreigners investing in tourism would be expected to team up with Ghanaians.

As a positive indication of its desire to promote foreign investments in Ghana, the Government provides a wide range of fiscal and tax incentives. These include concessions for accelerated depreciation and duty exemption on plant and machinery. Investments can be granted a tax holiday for a period up to five years. Full legal guarantees are provided to safeguard foreign investments against expropriation. The Capital Investments Board, a statutory body, administers the incentives and also serves as Ghana's investment promotion center.



ment continued to pursue policies aimed at containing the situation, and 1974, like the preceding years, saw a spate of economic activity on all fronts.

For the Financial Year 1974-75 the National Redemption Council is committed to spending over C554.01 million to meet non-debt recurrent expenditure. In addition, C246.5 million will be devoted to development projects. This is the largest sum ever voted by a Government of Ghana for development. A Five-Year Development Plan with emphasis on agriculture will be launched this year.

sequence of starvation. The second and third phases of the programme were launched at national level, by the Head of State and Chairman of the N.R.C., Col. I.K. Acheampong, in 1973 and 1974 with emphasis on large-scale farms in the Eastern Region and in the Northern Region respectively.

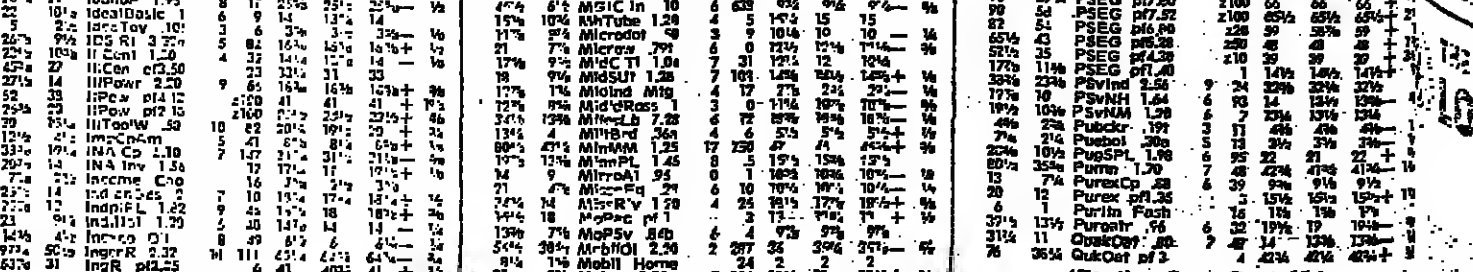
Available figures show that the all-round success of OFY during its first and second phases was maintained and in some cases improved upon in the third phase. Maize production in 1973 exceeded the national demand to the extent that the Grains Development Board and the Food Dis-

tribution Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture had, in reserve, over 20,000 tons of maize.

**Health**  
To make health facilities easily accessible, the Government continued during the last three years to extend health services to the majority of the people, particularly those in the rural areas. More health centres and health posts were built and existing ones expanded.

Two important health projects were also initiated. The first project, construction of "Cocoa Clinics" for farmers, was started by the Cocoa Marketing Board. The first of these clinics to be established in several



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(Continued on Page 15)



BUSINESS

FINANCE

Deutsche Bank Buys 29% Share

A Bid for Daimler Stake Blocked

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—West Germany's biggest bank stepped in to block the sale of more than 29 percent of the Daimler-Benz stock to foreign investors.

The move officially described as preventing the outflow of this nation's capital into foreign hands, Deutsche Bank bought up 29 percent of the stock of Daimler-Benz, which produces Mercedes cars.

The bank indicated it does not plan to hold onto the stock.

New Bid by Arab

It came on the heels of another tense struggle to keep Arab oil money from taking a major role in the German economy, the biggest machine tool industry in Western Europe and an organization widely diversified beyond that.

An insurance consortium, already a major shareholder in the firm, has bought more shares and in return signed a pool agreement with the three major private owners that should they decide to sell out, the first offer must be made to the consortium.

The two transactions came at a time when both the government and the industrial associations here are working on new guidelines and possibly new laws which would discourage a flood of oil money into German industry and prevent foreign take-overs of key German plants.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said this weekend that a new law was necessary to give more insight into capital transactions, and that there were "certain limits" to a free flow of capital.

Rules Are Readied

The Economics Ministry is currently working on a plan to set new criteria for foreign investment in German industry. Included would be a provision that all such involvement would have to be reported beforehand, not just by the fifth day of the following month as is the case now.

Deutsche Bank's buying into Daimler-Benz appeared designed simply to block a further engagement there by oil interests. The bank does not plan to hold onto the additional stock, and it has a year to dispose of it before running into conflict with the anti-foreign law here.

The bank gave assurances that it will not sell its stock to foreign interests.

The news of the bank's intervention brought a sharp fall in Daimler-Benz stock on the Frankfurt exchange, where it had been rising steadily as rumors spread that oil interests were planning further intrusions into the highly profitable firm.

Inflation Still Raging In Most OECD Nations

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—Inflation in the United States, Japan and France has been modestly decelerating since last August but shows no moderation in Britain, Italy and other countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in its latest report.

Despite higher food prices in the United States, monthly consumer price increases from August to November have slowed from 1.3 per cent to 0.7 per cent, the report said. For the 12 months to November, the inflation rate in the U.S. was 12.1 per cent compared with 8.2 per cent for 1973.

The report showed consumer prices in many countries remained substantially the same or rising from August to November. For the 12 months to November, all 20 OECD countries showed a higher rate of inflation over 1973 except West Germany and Greece.

Inflation in 1973 in Germany was 6.9 per cent and in the 12 months up to last November was 6.5 per cent. For Greece the figures were 15.5 and 15.2 per cent.

The report gave these figures for the 12 months up to November compared with 1973: Canada 12.7; United States 12.1; Japan 25.8; 11.7; Australia 16.3; 9.5; New Zealand 11.5; 8.2; France 14.9; 7.3; Italy 24.7; 10.8; Britain 18.3; 9.2; Belgium 16.3; 14.4; Luxembourg 11.4; 6.1; Denmark 16.5; 9.3; Ireland 20.1; 11.4; Austria 8.4; 7.6; Finland 18.1; 11.4; Iceland 51.3; 20.5; Norway 10.5; 7.5; Portugal 25.7; 12.9; Spain 17.3; 11.4; Sweden 11.8; 8.7; Switzerland 8.8; 7.7; Turkey 23.1; 14.

Cut in Kuwait Oil Production May Increase Crude Prices

KUWAIT, Jan. 14 (Reuters).

Kuwait will reduce its daily oil output from an average 2.5 million to 2 million barrels, finance and oil ministry under Secretary Mahabud Ahmad told the Al-Qabas newspaper today.

Observers believe the new production ceiling could slightly increase the price of Kuwaiti crude to British Petroleum and Gulf Oil, who retain a 40-per-cent share in Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC).

Daily output here has stayed well below the 3 million barrels allowed—under a National Assembly conservation measure since Kuwait joined other Arab oil states in production cuts during the October 1973 war with Israel.

Total 1974 output was down 17 per cent on the previous year's figure.

This has resulted from falling world demand for crude, stemming from near fivefold price increases since September, 1973.

The production cut reported today appeared to be another reflection of this market situation, rather than of recent demands in parliament for another conservation ceiling of 1.5 million barrels.

KOC produces the bulk of Kuwait's oil—630,590,885 barrels in 1974, compared with a total of 939,803,919 barrels, according to the ministry under secretary, quoted by Al-Qabas.

BP and Gulf each retains a 20-per-cent shareholding in the company, of which they were formerly joint owners, under a government "participation" agreement effective from Jan. 1, 1974.

company, of which they were formerly joint owners, under a government "participation" agreement effective from Jan. 1, 1974.

Al-Qabas quoted the oil ministry under secretary as saying the two companies had been informed that their share of production at its new overall level would be 400,000 barrels daily each.

Mr. Ahmad did not explain the significance of this continued split between the companies' share of production and the rates.

The two-tier "equity crude-participation" pricing system was virtually abolished by decisions taken last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Under an agreement reached after the OPEC session, BP and Gulf are due to buy between 1.7 million barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude in the first quarter of this year, paying a uniform \$10.15 a barrel.

This price includes a discount which will reportedly give the two companies a maximum advantage of 30 cents a barrel over other customers.

Cutting overall production would also have the effect of cutting the level of this discount, observers believe.

Chrysler to Trim Its Operations

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Lynn Townsend, chairman of Chrysler Corp., said yesterday that the company had embarked on a long-range restructuring that would leave it considerably smaller and leaner but able to operate profitably in a smaller market.

In one of the most pessimistic assessments of the auto industry's future ever to come from a top auto executive, Mr. Townsend said in an interview in his office: "We are making no assumptions here, in controlling and operating our company, that the market is going to ever get better than 6 million cars."

Last year the total car market in the United States was 8.8 million cars. In 1972, the auto industry sold a record 11.4 million cars, including both domestic and imported cars. Domestic car sales in 1973 totaled about 10 million.

Firm Is Hardest Hit

In the long-range planning for Chrysler, the most hard-pressed of the big three auto makers, Mr. Townsend indicated he was assuming that the auto industry could remain at its current depressed levels for a long time.

"What I'm saying is that it would be hard management on my part to be sitting here and say the market has to come back by the third quarter, come back by the fourth quarter or I'm in deep, deep trouble," he said.

Sales Drop Seen As Here to Stay

"I can't commit myself managementwise to take this company into deep, deep trouble. So I have got to plan for a substantially lower level of sales for our industry and plan the company that way."

Mr. Townsend said that Chrysler was now set on a course to bring its overhead and work force by the end of the year in line with 8-million annual rate of sales for domestic cars.

Although he refused to give specifics on how many people this would affect, he did estimate that the restructuring involved would mean a reduction of about a third of the overhead at Chrysler.

He said most of the reductions would come in the fixed-cost category involving such positions as foremen, supervisors and factory managers.

"They're in the plant that day whether the plant builds 300 cars or 600 cars, and it's this overhead that we are working structurally on reducing," Mr. Townsend said.

Queries on Ford's Tax Plan Affect Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).

Prices closed moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with brokers finding some uncertainty among investors about the potential economic effects of proposed tax relief and higher energy costs.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 5.48 points to 648.7. It was off 8.5 at 8 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 790 to 810, as volume totaled 18.61 million shares compared with 19.78 million yesterday.

Analysts said some profit-taking on strong earlier gains in anticipation of President Ford's economic proposals was expected. They added it might have been encouraged by some questions among economists whether the net effect of economic proposals would be to give consumers more spendable cash or to outweigh tax relief with sharply higher fuel costs.

Brokers added that some investors tended to pull back from market action to await clarification of the situation.

Philip Morris was one of the most active NYSE issues, falling 4 5/8 to 43 5/8 on negative brokerage firm remarks. Baker, Weeks & Co., an institutionally-oriented brokerage house, said it had removed the issue from its recommended list.

It suggested in an advisory to clients that holders of the issue begin cutting back their position.

Warner Communications was the most active NYSE issue. A block of 350,000 shares of the issue traded at 10, and the stock closed at 8 3/4, up 3/8. The block traded after the company announce-

ment that its executive committee approved purchase on the open market of up to one million additional shares of its common stock.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.27 to 67.23. Most active was Syntex, closing at 31 1/2, down 1/2.

In Chicago liquidation again hit the soybean complex on the Board of Trade but grain futures staged a recovery.

Trading Starts In Stock Options

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).

—New York City's mayor, Abraham Beame, officially signaled the start of trading in stock options on the American Stock Exchange yesterday with a resounding smack on the Amex trading floor.

"This is a proud moment for the Amex and the city of New York," he declared.

Ray Garrett Jr., chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who joined in the ceremony, said, "I know this is a day of rejoicing for all of us... we wish you success."

Although the Amex will soon be trading in options for 20 leading stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Amex options trading began yesterday with an initial six—Deere, Du Pont, General Telephone, Gulf, Union Carbide and United States Steel. Each option on a stock gives the investor the right to purchase 100 shares of that stock at a given price within a given period of time.

Empain-Schneider Steps Up Bid For French Nuclear Firm

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).

The high-technology Empain-Schneider group today moved closer to taking control of St. Creusot-Lore, France's major manufacturer of nuclear power plants.

A Marine-Firminy issued a communiqué today approving a jointly outlined by Empain-Schneider and Cie. Lorraine Industrielle et Financière (CLIF), holding of the De Wendel combine.

Under the plan, which is subject to approval by the Commission des Communautés, the French government and Firminy shareholders, CLIF would transfer its industrial, commercial and financial interests to Firminy, which would become its principal shareholder.

Empain-Schneider said it would maintain all its current assets in Creusot-Lore and remain an independent of Schneider.

Empain-Schneider will be due to own 50 per cent each of St. Creusot-Lore, which has 100,000 shares, and another 50 per cent of Empain-Schneider and CLIF.

CLIF confirms maintenance of status quo in Marine-Firminy, suggesting that Empain-Schneider will ultimately control Creusot-Lore.

Because it is indispensable to the continuity of management (St. Creusot-Lore), it will be exercised under conditions to be determined by the SA," it says, adding that the Schneider will change its name to Cie. Financière Creusot-Lore.

Two communiqués also indicated that the plan is approved by the French government and Firminy shareholders, which arose when Empain-Schneider purchased 32 per cent of Firminy's stock over 18 days ago.

Meanwhile, CLIF also acquired 20 per cent of Firminy and was asked by the Commission to cease its plans pending an overall audit.

Denain Nord-Est Longwy, other party actively engaged in trying to control Firminy, has not yet reacted to today's communiqué.

At the request of the EEC Commission, Denain suspended its public take-over bid on Dec. 27.

The joint communiqué of Empain-Schneider and CLIF also said that they had submitted their plan to the EEC Commission.

The aim of the struggle for the control of Firminy is Creusot-Lore and its nuclear arm, St. Creusot-Lore.

France's nuclear power program is the French license for the Pressurized Water Reactor System developed by Westinghouse Electric Co. of the United States.

Additionally, Westinghouse has a direct interest of 45 per cent in Framatome which, apart from orders received from Electricité de France, has been awarded a contract to build two nuclear power plants in Iran, with options on three more.

Raw Material Prices On Decline in France

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, declined to 181.7 in December from a revised 189.3 in November.

The index, based on 100 equalling 1968, compares with 226.2 in December 1973.

The index for food dropped to 92.15 in December from a revised 94.7 a month earlier and 22.8 a year earlier.

For industrial raw materials, the index declined to 153 in December from 159.6 in November and 225 in December 1973.

Italy's Jobless Rate Up

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Italians out of work and seeking jobs totaled 608,000 in October or 3.1 per cent of the work force, compared with 551,000, or 2.8 per cent, in July and 586,000, or 3 per cent, in October 1973, the government statistics bureau reported today.

Aide Says Japan Government Failed to Gauge Size of Slump

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).

The Japanese government miscalculated the extent and duration of the country's current economic downturn, Isamu Miyazaki, chief of the Economic Planning Agency's research department, said today, but he said strict monetary and fiscal policies would remain in force nonetheless.

Mr. Miyazaki said the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) had expected business inventory adjustment to be completed and consumer spending to strengthen in the fourth quarter of 1974. But, he said, it now appears that excessive inventories will not be cleared until the end of March or even later, while consumer outlays appear to have turned downward rather than upward in the three months ended December.

Despite Mr. Miyazaki's statement that the government's economic management intentions remain unchanged, figures published today by the EPA suggest that an easing of both monetary and fiscal policy began in November.

Additional data showing a pronounced weakening of the labor market suggest that relaxation is likely to be accelerated in the near future as well.

Money Supply Up

On the monetary front, Japan's money supply was 13 per cent higher than its year-earlier level in November against a 10.7-per-cent rate of gain in October. Up to November, the money supply growth rate had been contracting steadily on a year-to-year basis since the third quarter of 1973, when it showed a gain of 32 per cent.

In the area of fiscal policy, government expenditures on public works projects were 20.4 per cent above their year-earlier level in November and 24.1 per cent up in December. These growth rates were substantially higher than those of preceding months, indicating a loosening of government purse strings.

Mr. Miyazaki predicted that the growth rate of the money supply would continue to increase in December and January as a result of a boost in loans to private companies, mainly small and medium-sized industries, from government-sponsored financial institutions.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic daily newspaper, said the Bank of Japan has begun to map out a timetable for easing credit.

Crédit Suisse Denies Losses to Finabank

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).

Swiss Credit Bank (or Crédit Suisse) yesterday denied reports in an Italian magazine that it stood to lose large sums of money because of the closing by Swiss authorities of the Geneva-based Banque de Financement.

In a statement released here, an official of Crédit Suisse said the bank "has no financial claims against Finabank of Geneva as a result of foreign exchange or other banking transactions and, consequently, Crédit Suisse has not incurred and will not incur any losses in connection with said bank."

"The article in Panorama, as quoted by The New York Times, (NYT, Jan. 14) and as it refers to Crédit Suisse, is totally false and has no foundation in fact."

8ASF, ICI, GLAXO, HOECHST, PUK, DOW, CIBA-GEIGY, RHONE-POULENC, MARKS & SPENCER, ROCHE, BACARDI.

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Multibank



EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNTS AT 31st OCTOBER	1974	1973	1972
	All figures in £000s		
SHARE CAPITAL AND PROFIT RETAINED .....	6,142	5,522	4,863
SUBORDINATED LOANS (£ equivalent) .....	7,087	5,255	2,665
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS .....	13,229	10,777	7,528
DEPOSITS .....	238,536	210,001	163,860
LOANS .....	114,109	82,758	58,978
TOTAL ASSETS .....	258,278	225,874	173,235
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION .....	1,620	1,457	1,073
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION .....	770	799	653

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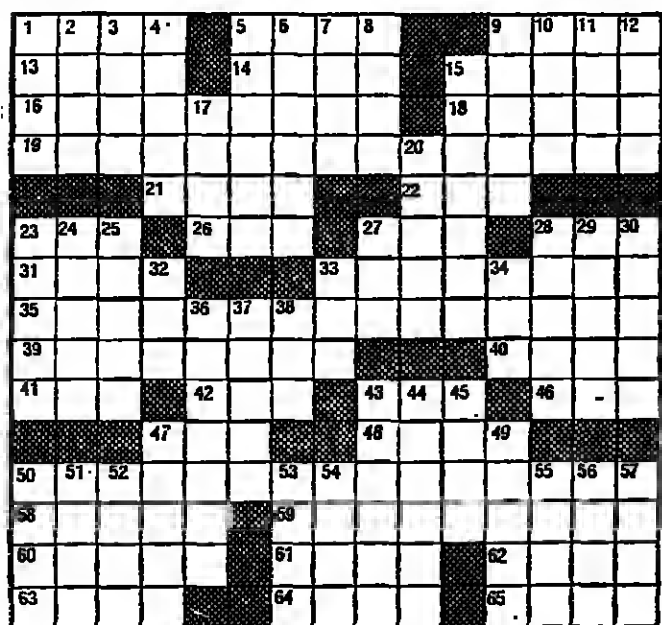
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## CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

- ACROSS**
- Down with, in France
  - Hindu goddess
  - Nothing
  - Easy win
  - Cow's flyswatter
  - Untamed
  - Capacity for enduring
  - Set to rights
  - Good guidelines
  - Bay of Fundy's claim to fame
  - Juste
  - Campus staff: Abbr.
  - Latvia or Armenia: Abbr.
  - June bug
  - Strap
  - Bird or Saint
  - "Stranger in"
  - Creation words
  - Champion of a cause
  - "a bird in a gilded cage"
  - Mountains: Abbr.
  - Handout of a sort
  - Belgian resort
  - Word with la
- DOWN**
- C.P.A.
  - Celaste
  - Certain rookies
  - Street show
  - Erich Segal title
  - OUT
  - Ripsorter
  - Writer Weigh
  - Ferber
  - Buddies
  - Locale for a Scott lady
  - Painting, sculpture, etc.
  - Scary cry: Var.
  - Tree of India
  - Tuckered out
  - Grand and band
  - Closet accessory
  - Playwright
  - Holly
  - Attract ooe's fancy
  - Russian city
  - Oudense native
  - Automotive pioneer
  - Of the thighbone
  - U.S. journalist
  - Con (tenderly)
  - Act the pick-pocket
  - Keep from occurring
  - Whale constellation
  - Little bit
  - Shoreline bend
  - Poe horror house
  - limit
  - City ways: Abbr.
  - se
  - Underworld god
  - Concocted
  - Sovereign's word
  - House member: Abbr.
  - Post-snowstorm need
  - Tough nuts to crack
  - Mount Blanc locale
  - Rocket stage
  - Gold or copper
  - Cheese
  - Former fan fancier
  - Kerman's land
  - Drop heavily
  - Author Jaffe
  - Beverage
  - Tough journey
  - Indian groom



## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Overall	MADRID	C	F	Overall
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Overcast	MILAN	11	52	Overcast
ANFAK	1	30	Fog	MONTREAL	5	41	Fog
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	20	Cloudy
BEIJING	16	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	23	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Clear	NEW YORK	4	23	Clear
BERLIN	3	48	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	32	Fog	PRAGUE	1	30	Fog
CAIRO	13	04	Clear	ROME	12	53	Cloudy
CAMBRIDGE	19	58	Overcast	SOFIA	4	29	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	43	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	13	30	Overcast	TEHRAN	4	39	Clear
DUBLIN	4	29	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	14	57	Cloudy
KUWAIT	3	48	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	4	29	Fog	VENICE	1	30	Fog
FRANKFURT	7	48	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	29	Clear
GENEVE	3	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	27	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	27	Overcast	XERXIS	1	30	Fog
ISTANBUL	8	56	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	10	54	Cloudy				
LISBON	14	57	Shower				
LONDON	12	53	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	61	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: N.E. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (q)-quarterly; (i)-irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.41	(w) L&B-T Bond Fund	\$23.00
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Apollo (Trust) Fund	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.**

(d) Eurobond	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Eurobond	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Eurobond	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Eurobond	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Eurobond	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**CREDIT UNION**

(d) Canada	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Canada	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Canada	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Canada	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Canada	\$5.07	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT**

(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**FIDELITY**

(w) Fidelity Equity	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Fidelity Equity	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Fidelity Equity	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Fidelity Equity	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Fidelity Equity	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**O.T. (HERMUDA) LIMITED**

(w) Berry Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Berry Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Berry Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Berry Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Berry Int'l Fd.	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Jardine East Trust	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Jardine East Trust	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Jardine East Trust	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Jardine East Trust	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00
(w) Jardine East Trust	\$11.13	(w) L&B-T Income Fund	\$23.00

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



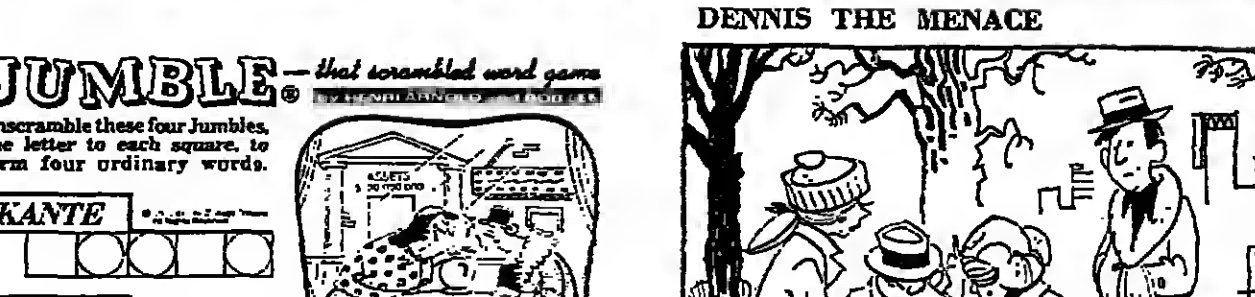
## REX MORGAN M.D.



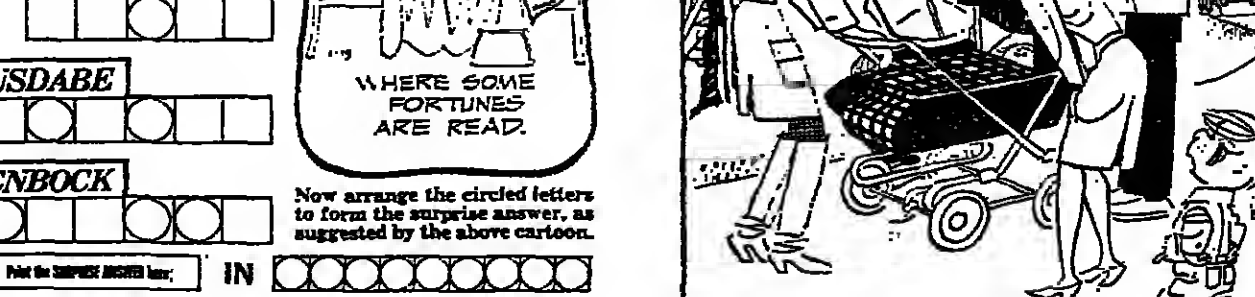
## RIP KIRBY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## JARDINE FLEMING



## BOOKS

## AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY

By Peoples Bicentennial Commission. Simon and Schuster. 190 pp. Cloth \$8.95. Paper \$3.95.

## OFFICIAL MASTER REFERENCE FOR BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

By American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Government Printing Office. 308 pp. Available on request.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

A whimsical chap with a professional interest in the bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution discovered the other day that only 16 percent of the able-bodied males in the colonies took an active part in the Revolutionary War. "Let us celebrate the bicentennial," he said, "with the same apathy with which the war was fought."

No way. Every state, scores of cities and the federal government are dreaming up activities; every network has a series of spectaculars in living red, white and blue (the prime-time costs could have kept the troops at Valley Forge in fur-lined coats and eating steaks from Chasen's); the magic word for grants in the arts and humanities was yanked out.

"But what do we mean by the American Revolution?" John Adams wrote to Elizabeth in 1818. "Do we mean the American war? The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people; a change in their religious sentiments, of their duties and obligations. This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments and affections of the people was the real American Revolution."

After a faltering start during the Nixon administration, when private memos were discovered showing that the celebration was being designed to glorify the 37th President instead of the Founding Fathers, the Congress changed the structure and created the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. It has now put out a helpful volume, "Official Master Reference for Bicentennial Activities," telling about several thousand planned projects that range from the familiar to the imaginative.

Some of the projects sound off their muskets to attract tourists. But the 2,000 communities listed here have dreamed up programs that take a liberal view of "liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The boys at Lexington and Concord might have smiled favor upon all the environmental and health projects, the music festivals and Liberty Tree replantings. Judged by the programs listed in this reference book, the acres directed at the official agency have made it quietly responsive.

"America's Birthday" may be the only book to come along that is dedicated to Sam Adams and Tom Paine, and like these revolutionaries, the modern authorities want to shake up their readers. "In the 1770s, there was a Revolution in this country. In the 1970s, the White House and Corporate America are planning to sell us a program of plastic Liberty Bells, red-white-and-blue cars and a 'Love It or Leave It' political program... After a decade of disaster, war, race riots, political assassinations, pollution and urban decay, political corruption, unemployment and a host of other critical problems threatening our survival, many Americans feel bewildered and confused. The book calls up the ideals and doctrine of the past as an action guide to alert the people that today's Redeemers in corporate command, and in the Executive branch are not coming, they're here."

The book is especially directed at scholars and teachers, urging seminars, research and study about the origins of the great thinkers and political scientists and Founding Fathers. In the acronymic spirit of today, every community should get with it with FRODO (People's Research Operation for the Bicentennial Era). Although there is some background in a community's history, the authors of "America's Birthday" indicate that it would be still more useful to examine who has the community's power: "Who sits on the corporate boards of the five biggest businesses in your area. How many of the individuals hold elective office?"

"America's Birthday" is opposed to flag-raising and commercialism. The book demands that Americans need not relive the past but at least think and act as descendants of the men who wrote the Declaration and Constitution. "Don't Tread on Me," the authors say again, and in their favorite antislavery line about yesterday and today, "John Hancock never sold his insurance."

Herbert Mitgang is a book critic for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is a truth universally acknowledged, as that well-known bridge player Jane Austen might have said, that the number of tricks taken by the declarer and the tricks taken by the defense must total 12. However, it is not always clear to the declarer at the start of the play that this well-known conclusion will be reached. It appears to him not infrequently that he can take nine tricks, that the defenders can take three and that one is in limbo.

South's light-hearted overall of one spade was based on the diagrammed deal from the life master men's pairs championship in San Antonio, Texas, last month.

South could not afford any further club leads, since the defense was threatening a heart ruff. He therefore drew trumps ending in the dummy and led the club jack in this position:

WEST: ♠ 9, 10, Q, 75, ♥ 9, 10, J, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, ♣ 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. SOUTH: ♠ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♥ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♣ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

After the club lead, there was nothing the defense could do to prevent the declarer from making his 10th trick in that suit. West took the ace, a ruffing finesse against the queen would be available. And if he ducked a ruff on the third round, he would bring down the ace and establish the ten. Notice the importance of the heart entry to the closed hand.

WEST: ♠ 9, 10, Q, 75, ♥ 9, 10, J, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, ♣ 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. SOUTH: ♠ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♥ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♣ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

WEST: ♠ 9, 10, Q, 75, ♥ 9, 10, J, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, ♣ 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. SOUTH: ♠ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♥ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♣ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

WEST: ♠ 9, 10, Q, 75, ♥ 9, 10, J, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, ♣ 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. SOUTH: ♠ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♥ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♣ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

WEST: ♠ 9, 10, Q, 75, ♥ 9, 10, J, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, ♣ 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. SOUTH: ♠ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♥ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ♣ A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.







## Observer

## In the Delivery Room

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The professional as object when I asked to be present at the delivery of my paycheck.

No salaried employees were permitted in the delivery room, they said. Rules and regulations against it were firmly grounded in delivery-room experience. The people handling the delivery would be extremely busy during the critical moments. They would have no time to drop everything and tend to fainting watchers unaccustomed to the melodrama of a delivery. I was adamant. It was my paycheck.



Baker

I had a right to attend its entry into the world. Moreover, it would strengthen the bonds between my employer and me to be present and share what for him would otherwise be only a painful experience.

Grudgingly, the authorities agreed. Gowned and masked in the delivery amphitheater, I smiled when my employer was brought in, swollen with salary, and delighted when, a moment later, my very own paycheck was held up for the room to see. But when I rushed forward to press it into my wallet, I was restrained.

"What's wrong?" I asked. "It's gross," I was told. "Gross!" I cried in anger. "Why, there's not an ounce of fat on it."

"It's gross income," I was told. "It cannot be taken from the delivery room until it has been trimmed down to net income."

Before I could protest, an Internal Revenue surgeon sawed off almost one-third of the entire paycheck and put it in a purse.

"There, there," he said, patting me. "Do not weep so. The federal income tax will be reduced this year, and thereafter you will get a fatter paycheck."

"Bah," snorted a grim surgeon who was already hacking off another sizable piece from the remnant left by the Internal Revenue man. I recognized the governor of the state. "The feds may not take so much next time," he granted, "but I am going to be taking even more than this time to save the state from bankruptcy."

"Me too," said the mayor, who was slicing off another piece of the check. "You wouldn't want to live in a city that was broke, would you?"

"But that's robbing Ford to pay Carey and Beane," I said. "Will somebody shut this guy up?" cried a surgeon from the Social Security Tax Hospital, making the first cut in what was obviously to be a big amputation.

"That's too much," I protested. "I'm entitled to take more this year," he murmured. "Congress raised my share of the paycheck again last year."

I sobbed. The paycheck was dying before my eyes, and no one was even administering a cost-of-living increase. "Cheer up," said the Social Security surgeon. "If you're lucky enough to live to 65 on what you have left after the delivery room gets finished, this Social Security slice will help you to spend your old age in poverty, provided of course you don't try to earn enough money on the side to live comfortably."

"It's my turn," said a surgeon with the look of a man who loved the working class. I recognized my union surgeon and with one stroke he carved off a slice for union dues.

Three surgeons richly gowned in Wall Street stripings leaned over the paycheck. "You didn't leave much for us," they said, scowling. They were the surgeons for insurance companies dealing in pensions and medical insurance.

When they had finished, a nurse produced a magnifying glass, found what remained of the paycheck, lifted it in a set of eyebrow tweezers and handed it to me with congratulations. "Here is your net pay," she said. "Doesn't it all on one beer?"

"Why not?" I asked. "If you do," she said, "you won't have anything left to pay the sales tax, the state gas tax, the federal gas tax, the auto-use tax, the telephone tax, the excise tax, the entertainment tax or the notary's fee for certifying your petition for bankruptcy."

I cuddled the tiny paycheck in my arms and left, pinching it gently to see if there was any life in it. It responded with a barely audible whimper.

"Gee," I cautioned it. "You may give somebody the idea for a whimper tax."

## IRVING MARDER

## Poet/Novelist Sillitoe—A Talent for Inveective

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The diffidence reminds one of the schoolboy that, in his middle 40s, he still resembles. But the style—including the sartorial style—is that of a writer who has made it, against rather heavy odds. These included a sketchy education, which ended formally at the age of 14, and the social origins that accounted for it—specifically, his "working class" Nottingham background. But, enthroned last night at George Whitman's Left Bank bookshop, drawing placidly on a small cigar as he prepared to read some of his poetry, Alan Sillitoe could not have looked more at home with his feet up in Nottingham Hill Gate.

Lucky enough to have the slightest build that lends itself to dandyism, and doubtless aware that poets are a natter breed than novelists, he dresses in line with the lyrical subdivision of his dual meter. Last night he was a black-and-white study that might have attracted Whitman: white turtleneck shirt, tightly buttoned at the neck, modestly cut black suit with cream-colored waistcoat, and neat black shoes. Sharing the platform with him was Ruth Fainlight, the American-born short-story writer and poetess who—as nobody happened to mention last night—is also Mrs. Alan Sillitoe.

Last night's reading session came about haphazardly, they explained. The author of the best-selling "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "The Long-Distance Runner," having recently published a new novel ("The Future of Life," W. H. Allen, London) and a new book of poems ("The Storm and Other Poems," also W. H. Allen) came here from London, with his wife and their 12-year-old son, for a brief holiday. Whereupon "my old friend George Whitman" snared them for a reading.

## In a Hospital

Sillitoe began writing poetry when he was about 20, before he became a novelist, but "prose soon muscled in." He was in a hospital, he said, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis, and began to read a lot of books of his enforced leisure. "I read an advert that said, 'If you are reading this without moving your lips, you can become a writer.' Although he is better known today as a novelist and short-story writer than as a poet, he still thinks that "poetry is, in a sense, more important than prose."

Both Alan Sillitoe and Ruth Fainlight read clearly and distinctly, with more professionalism than most poets. Last

night he read some of his early poems, "because those are the only ones I have with me." In one of them entitled "Rats," Sillitoe displays a talent for invective reminiscent of the earlier, angrier John Osborne, teasing off on "the rotten planners" who are dehumanizing the cities of the West. There was also a sort of yesterpostscript to Eliot: "The Waste Land was a place/Where I best played."

After reading from half-a-dozen poems, Sillitoe announced that he would now "hand you over to Ruth Fainlight." A smallish, striking figure, her dark hair bound in a silk scarf, she wore a white turtleneck blouse, with a dark skirt. She explained that, though born in New York, she was educated in Europe and brought up here. "So I have never decided if I am an American poet or an English poet," she said, most of the time, like an English poet—because of the accent, that is. "The poems she read included 'Tania,' an elegy for the woman companion of Che Guevara, who, like him, was slain in Bolivia.

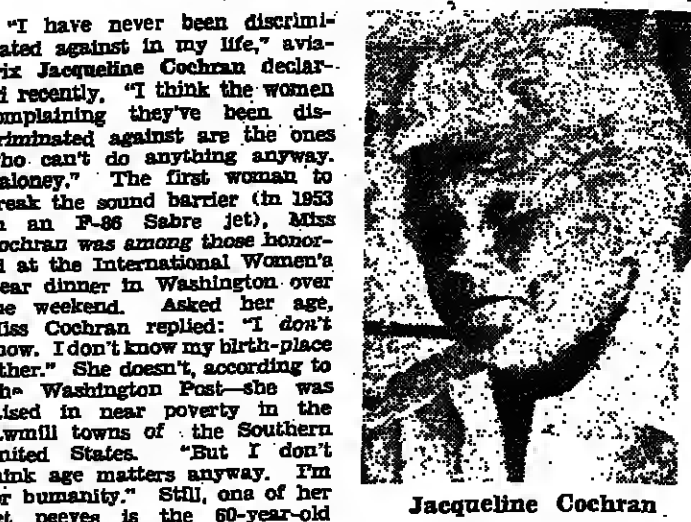
"...How long did you lie hidden by the water's edge..."

## First Book

When his wife had finished, Alan Sillitoe returned to the platform to read from his first book of short stories, "The Long-Distance Runner." He chose a story in which a boy of 14 recalls an otherwise tedious Saturday afternoon when, as a 10-year-old, "I saw a bloke try to kill himself." It is a very funny story and the author read it well, with obvious enjoyment. The audience, silent during the poetry readings, came gratefully to life. Sillitoe, getting into his stride, brought an almost Dickensian manner to his reading, not quite acting out the story but altering his voice adroitly and fleshing the monologue with gestures. The laughter was almost constant toward the end and the author himself, in fact, was on the edge of breaking up.

In conversation after he had finished reading, Sillitoe talked without constraint, and without affectation, about his work. "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning," a huge success as a novel, a film and play, made its author famous at 30, in 1953—but not quite "overnight." He had written seven novels before that, none of which saw the light of day, though one or two of them might have been worth publishing. "And how about 'The Long-Distance Runner'?" wasn't it difficult getting a book of short stories published? A quick, engaging, postgraduate schoolboy grin: "Not after 'Saturday Night and Sunday Morning'."

## PEOPLE: Discrimination? 'Baloney' Says Jacqueline Cochran



Jacqueline Cochran

...no longer flies ahead with its plans to hit 11 films a week.

One of the lesser known campaign promises during the 1968 U.S. elections, involving one of the more colorful congressmen and one of the most colorful women in Congress, is about to be fulfilled. Representative-elect Andrew Jacobs of Indiana, promised Rep. Jan. 8, Symington of Missouri at this time he would leave his constant companion, a Great Dane back home in Indiana if elected. He was and he will. "Thank I do," said an aide in Jacob's Capitol Hill office. She said a dog used to spend the day in "rather small" office and on "bit Jimmy Symington." The dog is named C-5 (for the ex-troversially expensive C-5A Force plane) because according to his master "he grew like military command."

Contrary to reports that not being special took place on form President Richard Nixon's birthday last week comes a word from writer Victor Laszlo that a group of friends threw surprise party in his honor at home in San Clemente, Calif. He is now in California, he said. "It was a big surprise to him. He didn't know we were coming," Laszlo added. At the party, in addition to Laszlo, a playwright, Mrs. Nixon, a playwright, a Miami restaurateur, Maudslaw. "There were no art shaking comments," Laszlo said. "We did not discuss politics."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Singer Elvis Presley, born in Tupelo, Miss., is staging a benefit for Mississippi tornado victims in Jackson next spring. A tornado in the McComb, Miss., area Friday killed seven persons, injured more than 100. Damage was estimated at \$17 million. "I want to help all I can for the state that I was born in," Presley said in making his offer to Mississippi Gov. Bill Walker.

Jean-Paul Belmondo has called on French movie producers to refuse to sell their films to television. The actor, in an interview with the Journal du Dimanche, said that the reorganized TV system in France would be selling the movie houses if it went

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